Volume 166 No. 19

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 166 No. 19 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — November 8, 1954

US to Watch Chemicals Scene Abroad Closely

Plans for broadening the reporting coverage of chemical industry developments abroad by the Business and Defense Services Administration are under consideration by the Department of Commerce. Charles C. Concannon, consultant on international affairs in the chemical and rubber divisions of BDSA, will direct the work.

Prior to World War II the department maintained a close check on world chemical developments and issued numerous reports and studies on expansion and market opportunities abroad of interest to domestic industry. Since the war, however, only minor considerations have been given by the department to this type of work.

Industry Wants More Data

It is understood that a number of industry people have expressed the desire for more information from the government on developments in the chemical industry abroad, especially now when competition for business in the world's markets is becoming keener. The department hopes to be able to satisfy this desire through possible surveys of producing countries or of a particular line of chemical production.

For example, the department has been informed that reports on the development of chemical industries in west Germany, France, Italy and other important producing countries would be helpful to the domestic industry. Also, a world survey of antibiotics, dyestuffs, paints and fertilizers would be valuable to American producers, it was pointed out.

The department recently completed a survey of the world pesticide industry and is now compiling the results for inclusion in a special report to be issued later. The survey was conducted by a questionnaire sent to the American embassies abroad. Some of the country reports are now showing up in brief form in the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

The plans for surveying world chemical developments is one phase of a broader program being inaugurated by the depart-

—*Continued on page 71*

Imports Value Regulation Data in 'Federal Register'

A new rule for determining the value of foreign merchandise and making the anti-dumping act provisions more effective, was published in the *Federal Register* November 4 by the Bureau of Customs. Interested persons were given forty days within which to comment on the proposed rule. The rule is a revision of a rule proposed last June. In general, it seeks to define the fair value of imported merchandise as the amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be the price usually received by the producer for such merchandise in his ordinary commercial transactions.

ODM Allows Additional 25,000 Tons of Copper

An additional 25,000 tons of copper is to be made available to consuming industries during November and December over and above the 17,500 tons released from the defense production act inventory, as a result of actions taken recently by Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The new copper supply represents the copper that normally would have been delivered to the government for the national stockpile and the production act inventory during the rest of the year. It has been diverted to consuming channels by Mr. Flemming at the suggestion of Secretary of Commerce Weeks in order to prevent curtailments in copper-consuming industries.

Scientific Manpower Parley Scheduled Late in the Year

The fourth conference on scientific manpower, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Research Council, the Engineering Manpower Commission, the Scientific Manpower Commission and section M-engineering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held in Berkeley, Calif., December 28 and 29, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the AAAS.

The first session of the conference will be on "Implications of the Findings of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training." Papers will be presented by Lee A. DuBridge, California Institute of Technology; Conrad Taeuber, Bureau of the Census, and Ralph Tyler, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, on the implications as they affect the natural sciences, social sciences and science teaching, respectively.

The second session will deal with "Prospective Developments in Utilization of Scientists and Engineers." Raymond Ewell, National Science Foundation, and A. L. Lyman, California Research Corporation, will present papers on the "Estimated Volume of Research and Development Expenditures in 1955 by Government and Industry." Other papers will be presented on "Selective Service and Military Reserve Developments."

AEC Commissioner Named

President Eisenhower has named Prof. John von Neumann of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, N. J., to become the fifth member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Prof. von Neumann, who fills the post vacated by Eugene Zuckert, will, if confirmed by the senate, serve for a five-year term.

Chemical Legislation Outlook Seen Unaffected by Congressional Shifts

Democratic control of the house—and probably the senate—foreshadows changes in a number of congressional committee chairmanships of importance to the chemical industry. However, from the viewpoint of the legislative outlook, it appears unlikely that the shift of power will have much direct effect upon the industry.

For the most part, the changes in committee chairmanships that will take place next January 5 when congress reconvenes will simply be a restoration of conditions of two years ago. The new committee heads will be mostly southern Democrats with the conservative label, who will regain their chairmanships by reason of the seniority rule.

There will, of course, be some exceptions. For example, the house judiciary committee will again be headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, who has been an outspoken critic of big business. During the political campaign he expressed concern over the merger movement and the trend toward bigness in industry, and in his new post as committee chairman he can be expected to reestablish his old monopoly subcommittee to make an investigation into the situation.

Senate Seen Probing Mergers

Corporate mergers will also have a prominent place in the consideration of the senate judiciary committee. If the Democrats organize the senate, which now seems likely, Sen. William Langer of North Dakota will hand over committee control to Sen. Harley Kilgore of West Virginia. Mr. Kilgore has never been closely identified with the anti-monopoly group, but he can be expected to "go along" with the idea of a monopoly investigation if one is thought desirable. To this end, he will be under heavy pressure from Sen. Langer and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who have announced plans to seek an appropriation of $1,000,000 next year to study the merger movement.

The effect that control of congress by the Democrats might have on the next most important subject to the chemical industry—government controls over the use of chemicals in foods—is difficult to gauge at this time. While it is recalled that several years ago the investigation of chemicals in foods was directed by a Democrat, Rep. James J. Delaney of New York, he is the only Democrat who has ever shown any real signs of interest in the matter.

Any legislation for controlling chemical additives will be under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce committee in the house and the labor and public welfare committee in the senate. Chairmanship of the house committee next year will pass to Rep. J. Percy Priest of Tennessee, a member of the Democratic hierarchy since he is the party's "whip," but generally regarded as a conservative with an open mind on the need for control legislation.

Additives Legislation

The senate labor and public welfare committee, on the other hand, may be under the direction of Sen. James Murray of Montana, an advocate of considerable liberal legislation in the past, but whose interests run more towards the labor and public welfare fields than in the direction of food and drugs act amendments. The subcommittee which would handle any chemical additives legislation, however, probably would be headed by Senators Lister Hill of Alabama or Herbert H. Lehman of New York, both regarded as liberal in their views.

As regards taxes and tariff legislation, the change in party control dissipates any

—*Continued on page 78*

Tung Oil Sales to Start Under USDA This Month

The department of Agriculture announced last week that it would begin selling stocks of tung oil for domestic use and export this month. Sales will be made through the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of the Commodity Stabilization service, on a competitive bid basis. Announced offerings will be subject to the terms and conditions of CT-OP-5.

It was also announced that the remaining stocks totaling 6,720 drums of olive oil held by the CCC have been offered on a competitive old basis under terms and conditions of announcement No. FO-PD05 and supplement 1, dated October 22. The sales are made through the Portland, Ore., CSS office.

A third item added to the monthly commodity sales list for November is dry whey. The department said that 13,800,000 pounds are being offered for domestic use at 6.75 cents per pound, "in store" at location of the stocks. Sales are being made through the Cincinnati office.

Other items on the domestic sales list include 214,000,000 pounds of spray and 20,000,000 pounds of roller process nonfat dry milk solids; 6,600,000 pounds of crude and 562,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil; 70,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil; 1,045 tons of farmers' stock peanuts; and undetermined quantities of flaxseed for crushing only. The dry whey, non-fat dry milk solids, cottonseed oil and linseed oil may be purchased for export at reduced prices.

Calcium Carbide, Acetylene Questionnaires Under Study

Questionnaires relating to the capacity and distribution of calcium carbide and acetylene made from non-carbide sources have been forwarded by the chemical division of the Business and Defense Services Administration to the Bureau of the Budget for approval.

The questionnaire is the second of the current year's series of surveys being made by the division of the distribution pattern for important chemicals. The first covered benzene and replies to this questionnaire are now being tabulated for publication by the division, probably next month.

The carbide and acetylene survey follows the pattern of the benzene survey of seeking accurate data on capacity of the industry to produce raw materials used in manufacture, expected expansion of productive facilities, and use of the end-products. It covers 1953 distribution and estimated 1954 distribution. The questionnaires will be sent to producers and manufacturers only.

Fatty Acid Production Declined in September

Fatty acid production in September totaled 30,100,000 pounds, as compared to 31,561,000 pounds in August, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The September production figure was 3.2 percent below the figure for September of last year.

Total disposition in September, 1954, was 33,119,000 pounds, some 2,600,000 pounds above the August figure and approximately 1,000,000 pounds above the September, 1953, level. Stocks, including work in progress, decreased to a level of 48,200,000 pounds in September of this year, as compared to 51,800,000 pounds in the previous month.

Colorado Oil Lands Offered

The Bureau of Land Management is offering 125.63 acres of Colorado land for oil and gas leasing at a competitive bid sale to be held November 17 at 1 p.m., EST, by the director in Washington, D. C. The land is located within the Thornburg field in Moffat County.

Iran Is Given Export-Import Bank Funds for Development

Loans and grants totaling $127,300,000 is to be made available to Iran by the Foreign Operations Administration and the Export-Import Bank to provide economic assistance over the next three years until Iran's oil revenues will permit it to finance large-scare development from its own resources, it was announced last week.

The total includes $21,500,000 for technical cooperation programs; $52,800,000 for consumer goods imports, and an additional $53,000,000 for short term developmental assistance. Of the total amount being made available, $85,000,000 is being offered in the form of loans and the balance in grants, of which $15,000,000 has already been allotted on an emergency basis.

Coconut Oil Tax Repeal Is Pressed

Repeal of the 3 cents per pound coconut oil tax and revision of Philippine laws which restrict the sales of United States paint products in the islands was urged last week in briefs filed with the United States Delegation for Philippine Trade Negotiations.

The delegation is now gathering comments and suggestions from American industries on economic problems affecting the United States trade with the Philippines preparatory to the start of negotiations looking towards modifying the 1946 Philippine trade act.

Strong objection to retention of the 3 cents per pound coconut oil tax was registered with the delegation by the National Institute of Oilseed Products and the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, while complaint against Philippine laws affecting US paints were made by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

No Reason for Tax Today

The two oilseeds trade associations expressed the view that whatever excuse existed for the 3 cents coconut oil tax when it was enacted in 1934, none exists today, and the tax is imposing an unnecessary burden upon both the Philippine economy and the industries consuming coconut oil.

The tax was originally enacted as a deterent to the development of the margarine industry in this country to compete with the dairy industry, it was stated, but the margarine industry developed nevertheless by the use of cottonseed and soybean oils which have been found far more suitable for margarine manufacture than coconut oil.

A. A. Schumann, president of the national institute, pointed out that the chief use of coconut oil in the United States is now industrial, not edible, with most of it going into the production of soap to provide free lathering qualities. He also noted its many other industrial uses, including manufacture of materials for defense and in the latter case said that the tax merely serves to increase the cost of the defense program.

Shift in US Imports Noted

Prior to the second World War, he stated, in excess of 80 percent of the total Philippine production of copra and coconut oil came to the United States. Since the war, the highest percentage imported was 69 percent. This was in 1949 when the Munitions Board was stockpiling large

—*Continued on page 78*

Sulfuric Acid Statistics For UK Industry Noted

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering second-quarter operations in the United Kingdom's non-governmental sulfuric acid plants. Data on sulfuric acid and oleum during April 1-June 30 of this year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber and tower only	Contact only	Chamber tower and contract
Stock, April 1	24,780	32,575	57,355
Production	160,817	351,389	512,206
Receipts	21,440	31,685	53,125
Oleum feed	.....	1394	1394
Adjustments	+20	—262	—242
Use	90,506	141,414	231,920
Shipments	89,650	233,355	323,055
Stock, June 30	26,861	42,002	68,863
Total capacity represented	197,850	394,500	592,350
Percentage production	81.3%	89.1%	86.5%

Data on raw materials used in sulfuric acid production follows in tons:—

	Stock, April 1	Receipts	Use	Stock, Dec. 31
Pyrites	145,896	123,932	123,972	142,495
Spent oxide	163,526	74,494	71,668	150,776
Sulfur and H_2S.	51,206	64,753	63,720	51,678
Zinc concentrates	32,143	72,873	54,045	51,073
Anhydrite	730	43,766	43,911	585

Consumption of sulfuric acid and oleum by trade uses in the United Kingdom during April-June follows in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4:—

Agricultural purposes	726
Bichromate and chromic acid	2196
Bromine	5948
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	2574
Drugs and fine chemicals	7029
Dyestuffs and intermediates	20,740
Explosives	8900
Hydrochloric acid	14,571
Hydrofluoric acid	2932
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	26,909
Lithopone	4061
Metal extraction	1072
Oil refining and petroleum products	14,991
Oils (vegetable)	2783
Paper, etc.	1970
Plastics, not otherwise classified	6998
Rayon and transparent paper	57,250
Sewage	2977
Soap, glycerine and detergents	10,490
Sulfate of ammonia	72,753
Sulfates of copper, nickel, etc.	6343
Sulfate of magnesium	1363
Superphosphates	111,531
Tar and benzol	6916
Textile uses	5231
Titanium oxide	51,873

Ammonia Institute Shapes Agenda for Its Convention

The Agricultural Ammonia Institute has drawn up the program for its fourth annual convention and trade show, to be held in the Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 6 through 8.

Some of the nation's foremost agricultural authorities are scheduled to appear on the program. Members and their wives, as well as others interested in the industry, are expected from forty or more states.

On the opening day, Ed Lipscomb, director of public relations and sales promotion for the National Cotton Council, will offer the principal address. E. W. Thomas, president of the institute, will deliver the annual message and Dr. William A. Albrecht, chairman of the department of soils at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, will report on "Fertilizer's Services in Plant Nutrition."

Dr. Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association, and Sen. Allen J. Ellender, senior senator from Louisiana, will speak during the second day of the convention. During the afternoon delegates will tour the $50,000,000 Fortier ammonia plant of American Cyanamid Company.

The following day, Tully W. Talbot, a director of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, will preside over a mid-afternoon panel and Dr. Firman E. Bear, editor of *Soil Science* and retired chairman of the Rutgers University soils department, will speak on "Some Facts About Nitrogen Fertilizers." This will be followed by a business meeting and the annual banquet.

Silicon Price Cut by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., today announced a reduction of $50 a pound in the price of pure silicon. The reduction, made retroactive to November 1, reflects the completion this week of new facilities for manufacturing the material, duPont said. Pure silicon's present price—$380 a pound—is due, the company explained, to the extreme purity needed in silicon for use in the solar battery and other new electronic devices, as well as to the relatively low volume of production.

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Renderers Outline Plans For Next Week's Conclave

The National Renderers Association has announced final plans for its annual convention to be held November 18 and 19 at the Jung hotel in New Orleans, La. The opening day's session will feature an address of welcome by John J. Hamel, jr., president of the association. He will be followed by J. W. J. Stedman, of the Foreign Agriculture Service, who will discuss the export outlook for United States fats and oils.

Dr. Leonard Silbert, of the Eastern Utilization Research Branch, Philadelphia, will be the final speaker of the opening session. A reception and dinner is planned for 6 p.m.

The business session on the morning of November 19 will open with reports by Frank Wise, secretary-treasurer, and

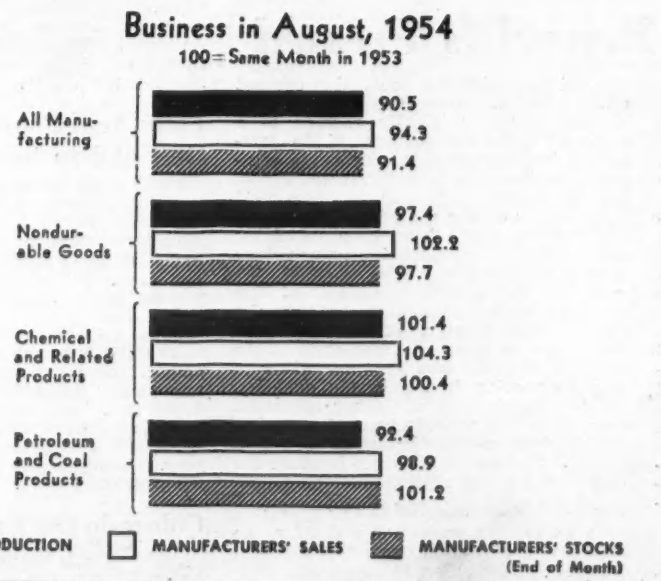
—*Continued on page 61*

Ammonium Nitrate Now Sold In Eighty-Pound Bags by CSC

Crystalline ammonium nitrate fertilizer, made by Commercial Solvents Corporation by the Stengel process, is now available in eighty-pound as well as 100-pound bags, according to an announcement by the company's agricultural chemical sales department. No change in style or appearance from the established CSC red, green, black and white design has been made in the new eighty-pound package.

BDSA Plastics Chief Picked

T. Allan Davis has been named chief of the plastics and protective coatings branch, chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. He succeeds Dr. Russell W. Ehlers who has resigned to accept a post with Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.



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Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index declined 0.05 point last week, to stand at 106.22. A reduction in isobutyraldehyde among industrial organic chemicals helped produce the change. The agricultural chemicals market index was also weaker, dropping because of a reduction in tankage. Changed in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group was synthetic camphor, which was advanced. Sodium iodide declined in this section. There were no price changes in the textiles and leather chemicals market.

Cocoa butter, greases, tallow and soybean meal moved upwards in the oils, fats and waxes section. Oil advances were confined to grease and olive. Palm kernel oil and copra declined. Manila C copal gum was advanced in the protective coatings group. Other grades increased were CBB and Philippine pale chips. This market noted a weakening in prices of Argentine casein. There was no change in the petroleum derivatives or heavy chemicals indexes.

Mexican anise seed, East Indian nutmeg and Mexican pimento were moved up in the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings group. Other advances in that section were made for citronella oil, Indian celery seed and Dutch mustard seed. The overall drop in the index for this market resulted from an extensive list of declines, including Dutch caraway seed, Nigerian ginger, black and white pepper, and poppy seed. Essential oils reduced were clove leaf, lemon, lemongrass, and peppermint. The coal chemicals section remained steady.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (64).
Camphor, synth., tech., 3c. per lb. (57).
USP, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (64).
Cocoa butter, 7c. per lb. (72).
Cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton (72).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Gum, copal, Manila C, 1c. per lb. (67).
CBB, 2c. per lb.
Philippine pale chips, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb. (72).
Mustard seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (64).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (64).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb. (64).
Java, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. to 1c. per lb. (72).
Olive, 10c. per gallon (72).
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb. (64).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (72).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (72).

Prices Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb. (64).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (72).
Ginger, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb. (64).
Isobutyraldehyde, 21½c. per lb. (49).
Oil, clove leaf, unrectified, 15c. per lb. (64).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (72).
Lemon, Cal., USP, 85c. per lb. (64).
Lemongrass, 30c. per lb. (64).
Palm kernel, ⅜c. per lb. (72).
Peppermint, nat., 40c. per lb. (64).
redistilled, USP, 35c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb. (64).
white, 4c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 2c. per lb. (64).
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb. (64).
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 3½c. per lb.
Sodium iodide, 25c. per lb. (57).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (45).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

November 5, 1954	October 29, 1954	November 6, 1953
106.22	106.27	105.98

General Aniline Dedicates Facility in Calvert City, Ky.

Ground breaking ceremonies for the $6,000,000 chemical plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, were held November 4 at the plant site, Calvert City, Ky. The new plant, which is expected to be completed next year, will be the first installation in this country for commercial scale manufacture of chemical products developed from acetylene at elevated pressures. The delegation of General Aniline executives was headed by Winston Paul, chairman of the board.

Among the chemicals to be produced at the new plant is polyvinylpyrrolidone—known as PVP—a blood volume expander. GAF first started its study of PVP at its Easton, Pa., laboratories in 1946 and since has continued research and evaluation work on this chemical. The company's dyestuffs and chemical division will operate the new plant.

Magnesium Ingot Reduced

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., on Friday announced a 1 cent per pound reduction in the base price of "AZ 91 B" magnesium die casting ingot, effective today, and, in addition, is giving a freight allowance at carload rate. The price reduction and freight allowance together amount to 2 cents or a 7 percent decrease.

TGA Scientific Section Maps Conclave Agenda

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will hold an all-day meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8 and will hear the presentation of seven papers dealing with recent developments in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic fields.

The morning session will open at 9:30 and the afternoon session will take place at 2 p.m. Luncheon will be served at 12:30. The first paper to be presented will be "Practical Aspects of Suntan Formulations," by I. R. Hollenberg, technical director of Knapp Products, Inc. Everett G. McDonough and Walter W. Edman, of Evans Research & Development Corporation, will offer a paper on "Acetylated Monoglycerides and Their Potential Use in Cosmetics" and Dr. Thomas W. Tusing, of Hazleton Laboratories, will speak on "Dermal Sensitization."

"Inhibition of Dental Caries by Dentifrices—Laboratory Predications vs. Clinical Results," is the title of a paper to be presented by Dr. R. S. Manly, of Tufts College Dental School. H. R. Shepherd, vice-president in charge of research and development for Connecticut Chemical Research Corporation, will speak on "Meterspray and Its Application in the Cosmetic and Pharmaceutical Fields," and Amos E. Light, of Wellcome Research Laboratories, will have as his topic, "Effect of Estradiol or Methyltestosterone on the Skin and Hair Growth of Rats." Ross Whitman and Milton G. Eckstrom, of Rayette, Inc., will present a paper on "The Mercaptan-Disulfide System in Permanent Waving—A New Mechanism and Its Practical Implications."

Nobel Chemistry Prize Won By Dr. Pauling of Cal. Tech

The Royal Swedish Academy of Science announced last week that this year's Nobel prize in chemistry will go to Prof. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology. The physics prize will go to two German scientists—Prof. Max Born, until recently holder of a chair in mathematical physics at Edinburgh University, and Prof. Walther Bothe, since 1934 head of the Institute for Physics of the Max Planck Institute for Medical Research in Heidelberg.

An internationally known authority on the structure of proteins and on the chemical forces that bind atoms together to form chemical compounds, Dr. Pauling was cited for his research into "the nature of the chemical bond and its application to the elucidation of the structure of complex substances." Prof. Born was honored "for his fundamental research in quantum mechanics, especially for his statistical interpretation of the wave function." Prof. Bothe was cited for his development of the "coincidence method," a system for measuring time with extreme accuracy.

Heyden Chemical Completes Nuodex Products Acquisition

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has acquired all the stock of Nuodex Products Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., and an affiliated real estate company for an aggregate purchase price of approximately $2,800,000, Simon Askin, president of Heyden, announced last week. Nuodex is a leading maker of chemical additives for the paint, plastic and other chemical process industries.

"Heyden made a cash payment of $2,650,000, plus 9,500 shares of Heyden common stock," Mr. Askin said. "The book value of the net tangible assets acquired is in excess of $2,300,000."

"Nuodex's domestic sales volume for 1953 amounted to $6,500,000," Mr. Askin reported. "The volume of foreign business done by its wholly owned subsidiary, Nuodex International, amounted to an additional $3,600,000 in 1953. The 1954 sales volume of both companies is running ahead of 1953. Consolidated earnings, after taxes, of Nuodex Products and Nuodex International during 1953 were approximately $280,000."

Fertilizer Operations Planned

Hughes-Johnson Chemical Company, Portland, Ore., expects to have Oregon's first superphosphate plant in operation by December 1. About $75,000 worth of equipment will be housed in a newly remodeled building of eighty by 120 feet. The plant will provide 20,000 tons of superphosphate annually for fertilizer producers in Oregon, including the Meeker-Hughes Company of Salem, Ore., an affiliated firm.

Carbide Ass't Works Mgr.

K. H. Rowland has been appointed assistant works manager of Carbide & Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Mr. Rowland joined Carbide in 1934 and served in various capacities at the South Charleston and Institute, W. Va., plants. In his new capacity, Mr. Rowland will make his headquarters in New York.

Nat'l Dairy Picks Heads Of Research, Development

National Diary Research Laboratories, Inc., Oakdale, L.I., research division of National Dairy Products Corporation, has named Byron H. Webb director of research, and Donald H. Bornor director of commercial development.

Dr. Webb, a member of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Dairy Industry from 1926 to 1951, joined National Dairy in the latter year as scientific adviser. Two years later he was named assistant director of research.

Mr. Bornor joined the technical department of Sheffield Farms Company eight years ago, shifted to the staff of National Dairy Research Laboratories in 1949, was named assistant to the director of research the following year and, in 1951, was placed in charge of the new product development section of the laboratories.

Atlas Powder Co. Elects Edward J. Goett Director

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has elected Edward J. Goett a director and vice-president in charge of its chemicals, Darco and commercial development departments. Mr. Goett joined Atlas in July to head up the company's newly-formed commercial development department (OPD, 7/5/54). Previously he was a director and sales development manager of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Atlas has also picked W. Clayton Lytle to be general manager of the chemicals department, succeeding Kenneth E. Mulford, who has been appointed assistant to Mr. Goett. Max E. Colson succeeds Mr. Lytle as general manager of the explosives department. Other explosives department promotions include Willis E. Collins, jr., as assistant general manager, Harry L. Moat as director of production, and George W. Thompson as director of sales.

New York Moves to Guard Children From Lead Paints

A regulation requiring that all paint containing more than 1 percent of lead must be labeled with a warning or caution that it should not be applied to interior surfaces, furniture or toys which might be chewed by children was adopted last week by the New York City Board of Health. The new regulation becomes effective May 1 of next year.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, New York City Commissioner of Health, said she hopes that the regulation adopted last week will become a model for similar regulation by city and state boards and departments of health throughout the country. The effective date was set as next May 1 in order to give the paint industry an opportunity to "retool" and label its products.

Spokesmen for the paint industry who attended the Board of Health meeting said that as a practical matter, the labels will be in use long before the effective date.

Richard J. Eckhart, chairman of the subcommittee on model labeling of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, told the board that many paints now in use do not contain lead and that one effect of the labeling regulation would be that paint manufacturers would cut down on the amount of lead they use in those that do contain lead. He told the board that, because of the new label requirement, many manufacturers will find it practical and desirable to eliminate lead from their products.

"If the action taken by the board results in the paint industry finding a substitute for lead in all paint, a major step

—*Continued on page 62*

Catalin Rejects Reichhold Bid for Board Membership

Catalin Corporation of America, New York, last week announced that it could not consider the request of Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., for membership on the Catalin board of directors.

Alan N. Mann, chairman of Catalin, attributed the turndown to, among other things, section 8 of the Clayton act, which prohibits interlocking directorates of competing companies. Reichhold and Catalin, it was pointed out, are direct and substantial competitors in many lines of synthetic and plastic raw materials.

Mr. Reichhold's bid for board membership was contained in an earlier announcement stating that he and a group of friends had acquired a substantial bloc of stock in Catalin (OPD, 11/1/54).

Devoe & Raynolds Appoints Block Director of Purchases

Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has appointed H. B. Block as director of purchases. Mr. Block was formerly with Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation and has had wide experience in the purchasing field. Named assistant directors of purchases for the company are Orville P. Moss and Ernest Klinger. Mr. Moss has been in Devoe's purchasing department for twenty years, while Mr. Klinger has been associated with the company for a like period in both its technical and manufacturing divisions.

Pesticides Competition Seen Increasing in SA

Surveys of the Peruvian and Argentine markets for pesticides, part of a worldwide survey of the pesticide industry being conducted by the Department of Commerce, shows United States products to be in good demand in both countries, but competition from other producing areas is on the increase.

Peru is one of the major markets of Latin America for pesticides as shown by the fact that imports rose from 7,000,000 pounds in 1948 to 16,000,000 pounds in 1953. The percentage of the market supplied by United States products last year has not been tabulated, but in 1952 the United States was the source for 88 percent of imports.

The department said that although US pesticides are usually more costly than those imported from other countries, they are in the greatest demand because of high quality. However, there is growing competition from European sources, particularly for BHC, nicotine sulfate, phosphatic insecticides, etc., because of the price difference.

In view of the efforts of European suppliers to increase their share of this market, the department thought it advisable that US exporters quote competitive prices at all times. Price considerations are especially important in this market, it was stated.

The survey found that the Argentine market also favors the United States products, but the shortage of dollars is a major deterrent to their purchase. Also, European exporters were quoting lower prices in 1953, principally on DDT and copper sulfate.

To improve the positions of US pesticides in the Argentine market, the department stated that widespread dissemination of technical literature on various products, particularly the newer ones, and actual field tests by US firms and active investigations of local pest control problems, would be advisable whenever possible. In addition, it said, close cooperation with the government agencies and the placing

—*Continued on page 79*

Ammonia Facility Sale Reported by duPont Co.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that it will sell to National Ammonia Company, Philadelphia, its anhydrous ammonia facility in North Philadelphia. The unit is equipped for the loading, storing and shipping of cylinders of anhydrous ammonia. The sale will be effective December 31.

DuPont said it will continue the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia, as in the past, at its Belle, W. Va., plant and that it has guaranteed the purchaser adequate supplies of bulk ammonia to maintain the Philadelphia business on an uninterrupted basis.

Lists of all agents and customers in territories served from North Philadelphia have been made available to the buyer who has agreed to give the same service as that provided by duPont and on at least equal terms. The purchaser also has been assigned the right to the duPont trademark, "National" anhydrous ammonia, known for sixty-five years.

Gosta Hallberg, twenty-six years with duPont and since 1936 general superintendent of the North Philadelphia operation, will retire from duPont December 31, and then will become president of National Ammonia Company.

Shell Development to Expand Emeryville Units 50 Percent

Shell Development Company, research affiliate of Shell Oil Company, will expand its Emeryville, Calif., laboratory and office facilities by 50 percent through the purchase of Western Electric & Pacific Telephone & Telegraph properties. Shell Development has signed an agreement to buy three buildings and 4.3 acres of land adjoining its present site. The deal has been approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. Conversion of the property for research is expected to begin about April 1, and will probably go on for several years.

The new addition, needed to handle growing requirements of research and development in the oil and chemical industries, is Shell Development's fifth major expansion program since it was formed in 1928. The firm has pioneered in research for high octane synthetic aviation fuel, high-purity toluene for TNT, butadiene for synthetic rubber, improved additive-type motor oils, agricultural chemicals, plastics and the recovery of penicillin.

Oils Prices Linked to Export Demand

Export demand for soybeans, fats and oils and possible deliveries to CCC under the support program for cottonseed will have an important influence on prices of edible oils during the new marketing year that began October 1, the Department of Agriculture has reported. This is because supplies of foodfats are likely to reach a peak in 1954-55 as beginning stocks were about the same as a year ago and output will be slightly larger.

More lard will be produced, and about the same quantity of other fats, it was stated. Production of food fats is expected to be moderately in excess of domestic use and commercial exports. However, there is a possibility that export sales of cottonseed oil by CCC will present an increase in stocks. Prices of most food fats during a large part of the new crop year are likely to average near present levels but somewhat lower than a year earlier, it was added.

Soybean Production Outlook

A summary of the outlook for some of the major oils crops follows:—

Production of **soybeans** this year is estimated at a record 331,000,000 bushels. Exports are expected to reach a peak. Prices to farmers in mid-October were near last year's level and above support. Prices may be somewhat higher later in the crop year primarily because of an expected rise in meal prices.

Output of **cottonseed** in 1954 is placed at 5,133,000 tons, 24 percent less than a year ago. Prices to farmers are likely to average above the support level of $54 per ton, (loan basis) and somewhat more than a year ago.

Peanuts Situation Detailed

Introduction of 1954 crop **peanuts** is estimated at 1,083,000,000 pounds, 505,000,000 less than a year ago. Adverse weather sharply reduced yields. A crop of this size would be less than estimated food and farm uses and stocks probably will be reduced to a minimum. About the only peanuts likely to be crushed will be those which do not meet the standards for other uses. Prices are likely to rise above support and average higher than a year ago.

Production of 1954 crop **flaxseed** is placed at 40,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 more than a year ago. The crop is substantially in excess of estimated commer-

—*Continued on page 62*

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SERVICE: CSC's position as a leading manufacturer and supplier of industrial alcohols has been strengthened by the establishment of new sources for this vital chemical for industry. CSC Ethyl Alcohol of unsurpassed quality is available in every type for every use, in every formulation—tax-paid and tax-free.

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QUALITY: Commercial Solvents Corporation's pioneering history in alcohol research and production extends back more than a century to the Rossville distilleries built in 1847 on the banks of the Ohio in Indiana. This past experience plus careful quality control provide your assurance of a product that meets the most exacting specification in industry.

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

This Week

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10.

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual meeting and trade show, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 6-8.

American Chemical Society, Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15; Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Standards Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 15-17.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, November 17.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

Chemical and Allied Products Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Chicago, January 18; New York, Jan. 25.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board and National Production Authority, fall cocktail party, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 17; joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21; annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 26.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17-18.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 23.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Renderers Association, annual convention, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., November 18-19.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 13-18.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, April 16-17.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual business meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 6.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

DCAT Luncheon Nov. 30

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a special luncheon meeting November 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Speaker will be William C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Oils Fats Output, Use: September

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of September. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	2,444,000	1,983,000	3,558,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[2] .....
refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude	4,318,000	5,137,000	[2]15,947,000
No. 3, crude	1,351,000	2,218,000	[2]8,780,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	3,999,000	49,837,000
Coconut oil, crude	38,365,000	49,276,000	[2]48,770,000
refined	32,933,000	28,770,000	9,982,000
Cod and codliver oil	128,000	1,748,000	4,303,000
Corn oil, crude	21,036,000	23,299,000	10,807,000
refined	20,926,000	20,689,000	4,180,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	163,809,000	115,956,000	70,884,000
refined	108,518,000	154,430,000	[2]825,377,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	1,219,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	1,026,000	1,837,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	1,151,000	1,304,000	5,427,030
Fishliver oil, not specified	36,000	426,000	1,583,000
Grease, other than wool	46,422,000	24,267,030	70,685,000
Lard, rendered[5]	171,000,000	[6]10,572,000	30,842,000
refined[5]	113,000,000	7,429,000	19,618,000
Linseed oil, raw	79,719,000	53,989,000	224,903,000
refined	25,814,000	22,255,000	28,396,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	.....	[4] .....
Menhaden oil	23,148,000	5,665,000	40,448,000
Neatsfoot oil	145,000	243,000	936,000
Officica oil	.....	750,000	4,618,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	315,000	7,154,000
inedible	.....	[1]	73,000
sulfur foots	.....	[1]	3,440,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	8,048,000	[2]29,919,000
refined	4,751,000	4,976,000	1,783,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	4,867,000	7,575,000
refined	3,688,000	3,783,000	1,632,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	2,846,000	6,357,000	8,162,000
refined	5,945,000	3,762,000	4,773,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	20,000	[1] .....
refined	.....	540,000	1,178,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	69,000	1,646,000	4,752,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	107,000	381,000
Soybean oil, crude	125,318,000	159,055,000	73,503,030
refined	148,712,000	169,341,000	53,722,000
Sperm oil	.....	2,358,000	[2]8,423,000
Tallow, edible	14,151,000	9,933,000	6,349,000
refined	1,092,000	3,406,000	844,000
inedible	140,777,000	111,192,000	186,088,000
refined	21,756,000	21,503,000	11,022,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,391,000	1,803,000	20,011,000
refined	847,000	1,053,000	2,076,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	18,211,000	13,227,000	44,312,000
Whale oil	.....	.....	[4] .....
Wool grease	324,000	[8]	[9]944,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Sept. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	258,258	244,906	[10]2/0,232
hulls	tons.	113,347	119,746	72,462
linters	running bales.	[11]175,097	148,376	[12]137,803
hull fiber	lbs.	2,332,000	2,245,000	738,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	2,241,000	1,620,000	3,600,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	257,685	346,756	61,632
Lecithin	lbs.	1,384,000	1,915,000	1,700,000
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	384	415	55
Other	tons.	5,502	5,637	655
industrial soy flour	tons.	2,288	2,643	[4] .....
Other cake and meal—				
Castor bean	tons.	3,385	3,127	584
Copra	tons.	10,258	9,618	5,602
Corn germ	tons.	12,352	13,446	907
Flaxseed	tons.	76,841	75,044	39,837
Olive	tons.	.....	.....	[13] .....
Peanut[14]	tons.	2,599	3,341	1,257
Tung nut	tons.	.....	.....	[13] .....
Other	tons.	1,379	596	2,665

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,790,000	1,508,000	3,847,000
Deodorized oil[15]	26,946,000	7,545,000	6,016,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oil and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	[4]	1,373,000	3,152,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids, hydrogenated[16]	[4]	424,000	1,897,000
unhydrogenated[16]	[4]	214,000	157,000
Glycerine, chemically pure (100% basis)[17]	11,934,000	9,499,000	20,543,000
crude (100% basis)[17]	16,431,000	18,018,000	11,389,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,067,000	5,909,000	15,005,000
Grease oil and lard oil	3,344,000	1,924,000	6,300,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	66,779,000	68,783,000	22,571,000
Soybean	89,238,000	81,467,000	30,483,000
Other	8,114,000	5,566,000	2,870,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,646,000	3,284,000	2,702,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,583,000	928,000
Fish	[4]	1,704,000	1,569,000
Oleomargarine	[18]118,051,000	[19]	19,824,000
Oleo oil	4,308,000	1,056,000	1,534,000
Shortening	164,422,000	511,000	93,2[illegible]0,000
Stearine, animal, edible	2,211,000	1,566,000	901,000
inedible	1,881,000	1,092,000	1,324,000
vegetable oil winter	12,725,000	12,324,000	11,640,000
Tall oil, crude	25,051,000	24,102,000	47,380,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	12,230,000	6,889,000	11,879,000
Tallow oil	347,000	956,000	2,474,000
Winterized oil	59,103,000	32,969,000	23,250,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Production	transfer	Sept. 30
Castor beans	6,811	6,237	10,207
Copra	37,134	30,072	27,508
Corn germ	26,465	26,505	1,086
Cottonseed	1,238,288	527,374	1,139,197
Flaxseed	135,209	113,610	76,093
Olives	.....	.....	[illegible]96
Peanut[5]	3,483	3,648	[illegible]
Soybeans	463,911	334,206	276,532
Tung nuts	.....	.....	[13] .....
Other	530	2,052	1,551

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oil" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Includes 768 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable August 31, 1954, figure of 813 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by C.C.C. but not "lifted." As of September 30, C.C.C. reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 91 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, of which it is estimated that 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds have not been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau.

[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected lard.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Held by wool scourers.

[10] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported zero stocks for cottonseed cake and meal as of September 30, 1954.

[11] Includes 37,401 bales first cut; 127,907 bales second cut; 9,789 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight:—Total, 605.0; first cut, 585.1; second cut, 613.8 and mill run, 565.8 pounds.

[12] Includes 82,377 bales first cut; 65,169 bales second cut; and 10,257 bales mill run.

[13] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[16] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.

[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[18] The total for September, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 110,941,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips, 1,393,000, and bulk other 5,679,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same months in which it is produced.

[19] Data not available.

Air Pollution Problem Discussions This Week

Air pollution in Chicago and smog in Los Angeles will be among the problems to be discussed at a conference sponsored by the Midwestern Air Pollution Prevention Association November 9 and 10 at the Sherman hotel, Chicago. Dr. Larry Faith, associate director of the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation, will review the smog problem in Los Angeles at the luncheon session on November 10.

The speakers and their topics at the morning session on November 9 will be:—Dr. John Phair, professor of preventive medicine, University of Cincinnati, "Medical Notes on Air Pollution Effects"; Lloyd M. Johnson, commissioner of Chicago's department of streets and sanitation, "Problems in Keeping Chicago's Streets and Alleys Clean," and Fred T. Mommsen, assistant director of the Chicago department of air pollution control, who will discuss the department's activities.

Pollution Developments by Areas

Presenting the latest developments in the control problems of their respective areas, at the afternoon session on November 9, will be Benjamin J. Linsky, chief smoke inspector, Detroit, Mich.; Howard Scott, commissioner of the division of air pollution control, Cleveland, Ohio; John E. Brown, air pollution control engineer for Milwaukee county, Wis., and Thomas G. Wurts, director of the bureau of smoke control for Allegheny county, Pa.

The morning session on November 10 will be devoted to facts about Chicago air pollution. Edward G. Fochtman, research chemical engineer with Armour Research Foundation, will talk on a survey of smoke reports; Dr. Walter C. McCrone, senior scientist with the foundation, will discuss dust identification, and Edmund K. Koscuch, combustion engineer with Chicago's department of air pollution control, will give the results of suspended dust studies in Chicago.

At the afternoon session on November 10, speakers and their topics will include:—James Riley, executive director of the Mayor's Committee for a Cleaner Chicago, "The Citizens and Chicago's Dirt Problem"; George Land, fuel-consultant for Peabody Coal Company, "Coal Preparation—Uses and Abuses"; L. C. Dubs, president of the Stoker Manufacturers' Association and of Canton (Ohio) Stoker Company, "Underfeed Stokers Can Be Clean," and Frank Williams, of Williams Brothers & Miller, East Chicago, Ind., "Clean Operation of Oil Burners."

Research Institute to Give 1955 Medal to Dr. Volwiler

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president and general manager of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been named to receive the Industrial Research Institute medal for 1955. The medal has been awarded annually since 1945 to honor "outstanding accomplishment in leadership in or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare." Presentation of the medal will be made next May at the annual meeting of the institute to be held at Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

Dr. Volwiler's entire business career has been with Abbott. Starting as a research chemist in 1918, he advanced through the positions of chief chemist, director of research and vice-president to his present position of president and general manager.

APMA Names du Vigneaud Scientific Award Recipient

Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, professor of biochemistry at Cornell University Medical College since 1938, has been nominated to receive the 1954 scientific award of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. Dr. du Vigneaud was cited for "the many contributions to biochemistry and improved therapeutic materials which have come from him and from a large group of associates who have profited by their work with an inspiring teacher." The award will be presented to Dr. du Vigneaud December 7 at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

SOCMA to Hear Dr. Hulse

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet Wednesday at the Commodore hotel, New York, to hear Dr. Robert E. Hulse, director of the chemical division of National Distillers Products Corporation and vice-president and a director of National Petro-Chemicals Corporation. Dr. Hulse's topic will be "Growing With the Chemical Industry." Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon a half-hour later.

REPORT ON RAUWOLFIA AND RESERPINE

Since Rauwolfia first became a subject of research interest some five or six years ago we have been importing the drug at the request of pharmaceutical companies and research institutions.

When pharmaceutical dosage forms were finally marketed the sudden demand far out-ran available supplies. In addition, Rauwolfia has been beset by many unusual problems, including the governmental embargo in the country of origin, severe floods, confusion over species, and other factors.

As a result of four investigational trips to four different continents, we are glad to report that we have established satisfactory sources of supply for various species from which Reserpine can be produced. While it is impossible to make definite statements until more is known about the status of the demand for Reserpine, we believe that we can meet the needs for Reserpine.

The situation on Rauwolfia Serpentina Root is much less hopeful. The genuine species is confined in occurrence to a relatively narrow area of production, is handicapped by governmental embargoes, weather conditions, and perhaps by an actual scarcity of this particular species. The present outlook is that it will be a long time before Rauwolfia Serpentina is in comfortable position.

We have labored diligently to solve the supply problems resulting from the sudden popularity of Rauwolfia and its derivatives, and we will be glad to discuss in detail, to the best of our ability, any questions you may have, bearing on the present position and the future prospect.

Basic Products for Drug and Chemical Manufacturers

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church St., New York 8, N. Y.
Telephone: COrtlandt 7-1970

735 West Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.
Telephone: MOhawk 4-5651

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.38 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted, lb. 17.50 - 21.00

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.53 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 16.33 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 16.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 17.50 - —

Battery cbys, c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 138.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .25¼ - .27

Caprylic dms lb. .27¾ - .29¼

Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld. lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29½ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous gran. fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¾ - .25¼
tanks lb. .22 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .24½ - .26¼
tanks lb. .23¾ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13¾ - .15½
tanks lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks lb. .11¼ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above ret dms c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215 C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .83 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3813 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35¼ - .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2025 - —
w. w., dms lb. .2325 - —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulfonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
		equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
		imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cs.	cases	m-	meta	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dl-	dextro-laevo	neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .15¾- .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .18¼- .20
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
s. d., dms lb. .14¼- .16
tanks lb. .12½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
96%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12½- .14¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .11¾- .15½
rubbermakers, bgs lb. .10¼- .12
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½- —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
small dms lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs lb. .35½- .36
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2', 3,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.27 - 1.29
powd., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.33
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fin., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —

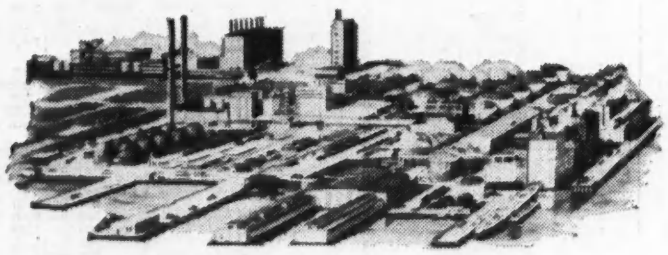
As one of the world's largest producers of

ALCOHOLS and SOLVENTS

PUBLICKER can assure you of Uniform Quality, Steady Supply and Prompt Delivery of:

ETHYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE
ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETONE

Publicker's Chemical Plant on the Delaware River



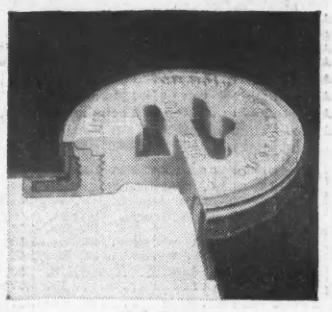
PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTOR, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICALS SALES CORPORATION

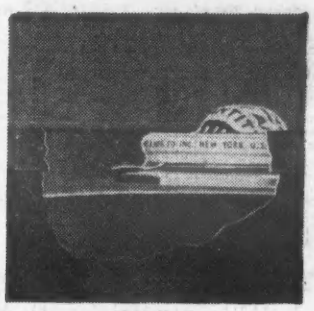
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Tri-Sure
Polygonal Flange



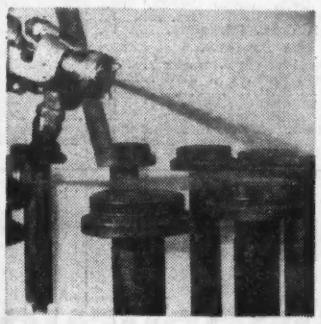
Tri-Sure
Polyethylene Closure

Tri-Sure Tab Seal
with rolled edges

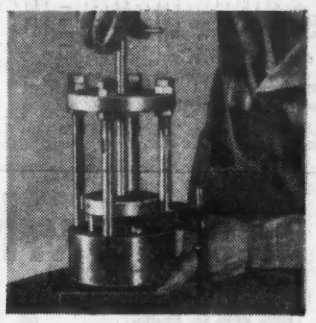


Tri-Sure
Vented Closure

New Tri-Sure® developments

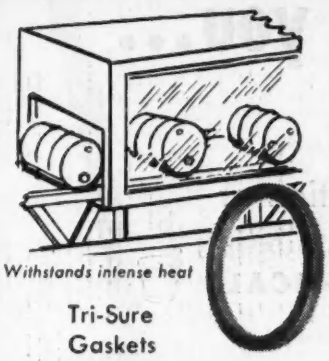


Tri-Sure
Lacquered Fittings



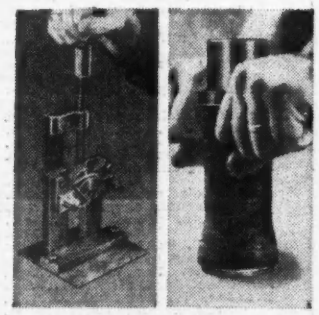
Tri-Sure Flange
Reconditioner

Tri-Sure Portable
Pneumatic
Sealing Tool



Withstands intense heat

Tri-Sure
Gaskets
with greater heat resistance



Tri-Sure Plug Gasket
Applicators

Tri-Sure
Seal Removal
Tool

Tri-Sure
Combination
Offset
Wrench

Tri-Sure Closures
for
Light Containers

make your drum and pail shipments *safer*

Tri-Sure* research and product development are a *continuing* process—as evidenced by the new products and service items shown on this page, all of which were introduced during the past year.

All of these products and services can be obtained on specification—including Tri-Sure power tools for light and heavy lines, and for every size of filling operation—from one to 1000 containers an hour.

For *continuing* and *progressive* solutions to your shipping problems, ask your container supplier for Tri-Sure Closures for drums, pails and cans, and for Tri-Sure service items. If you have special shipping problems, consult Tri-Sure sales engineers, who will be glad to call at your convenience.

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 30 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

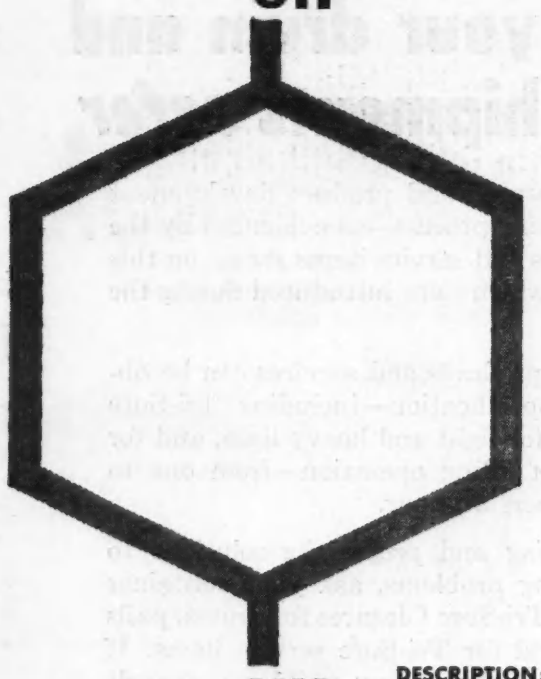
Alcohol, Ethyl, Absolute—Ammonium Sulfate

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
Alcohol, 2-phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt alld lb. 28.50 - —
soln., 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .40 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lun.p., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. 15.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 16.75 - 18.75
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 85.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .205 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs. 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump c.l., bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 87.50 - 90.50
Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt, alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt, alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton. 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .21 45 - .22 45
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - 55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt, equald ton. 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton. 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 42.00 - 47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton. 44.00 - —
bulk, works ton. 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .08½ - .10

Here's where
DU PONT p-AMINOPHENOL TECHNICAL
can help you...



In the preparation of

- PHARMACEUTICALS
- DYES
- ANTI-OXIDANTS
- PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
- OIL ADDITIVES

DESCRIPTION: p-Aminophenol Technical is a light brown powder when freshly prepared, which darkens considerably on exposure to air. It is soluble in aqueous caustic alkali and dilute hydrochloric acid and may contain up to 0.5% hydrochloric acid insolubles as impurities.

SPECIFICATIONS: Purity: 97.0% minimum, by nitrite absorption.
Molecular weight: 109.1

WRITE US for complete information about this valuable intermediate. And if your process calls for a specific product, remember Du Pont has the facilities to produce custom-made intermediates—perhaps one that will meet your exact requirements. Our technical men will be glad to study your problems and work with you in product development.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Organic Chemicals Department, Chemicals Division
Wilmington 98, Delaware

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¼- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. lb. .24 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 —
Syrian, bgs. lb. Nominal.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs. dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms. lb. .59 - .62
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis. 25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07⅛
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton.21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms, c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb 14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., works ton.92.50 - —
5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms, c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .0073- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.45 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. 46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib, dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24⅛
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.90 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Dipnenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Bismuth Nitrate—Calcium Carbide

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms..... lb. 4.47 - 5.65
Oxychloride, dms..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld.... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Black, Charcoal (see C.).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse..... ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.... lb. .48 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .38
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls....lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.65.00 -68.00
Los Angeles..... ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago. ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. dt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
flms., lead-lined, dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works.... lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15¼
raw, paper, ogs. c.l. works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy.... lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor..... gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhyd., dms. lb. 3.35 - —
syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld on 50 lbs or over lb. .09 .10
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —

The BUTTERFLY knows the reason why NORDA makes good scents

The reason why Norda can help you is as plain as the nose on a woman's face.

Please her nose, and your business grows. A Norda fragrance *will* please her nose. It can be subtle, it can be simple, it always will be distinctive. There are whispers of magic for women in Norda-born fragrances.

For the smell that will sell, come to Norda. For variety, let Norda help you. For generous *free* samples that prove what we say, send your letterhead to Norda today.

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601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18¾- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.85 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.85 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.75 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —

Caryol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .21 - .22
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16¾- .17
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .18½- .19
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- .17¾
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. Nominal
thin, bls. lb. Nominal
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.100.00 -105.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .48 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .33 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603

Calcium Carbonate—4-Chloro-2-Aminotoluene

Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, f.o. cms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .043¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, cns., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.33
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

HARSHAW FLUORIDES WORK

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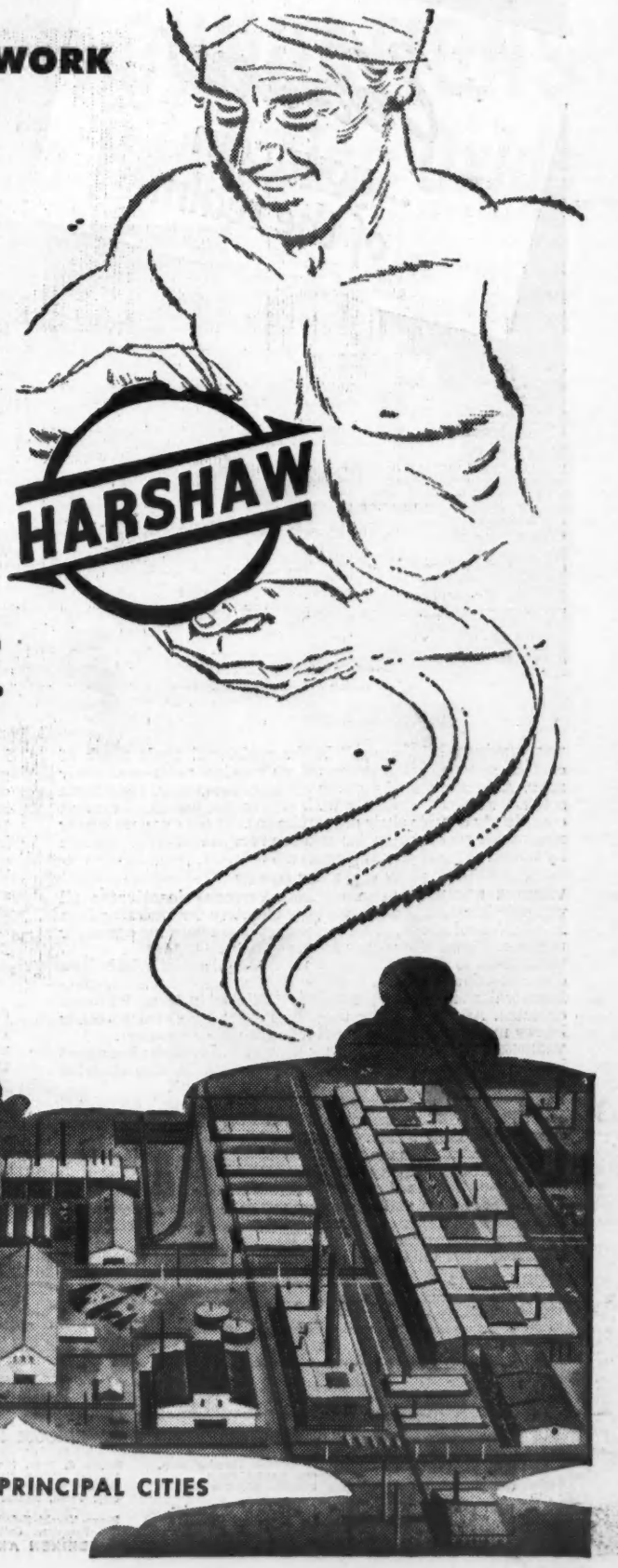
BORON TRIFLUORIDE
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
• ANHYDROUS • AQUEOUS

Here is an additional group of production-controlled, high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluorboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Write for Harshaw's 40-page Book on Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous. It provides helpful data for you if you now use HF or are considering its use.



THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO • BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

m-Chloroaniline—Cryolite

m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.t., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, conc., imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
35 lbs. same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Cholinе bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .62 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt lb. Nominal.
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .67 - .68
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
80% purity, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
CMC, 65% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .92 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .45 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .233 - .273
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.175.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¼
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.70.00 -72.00
solvent, same basis ton.65.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.36
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .28
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.60 - —

THE VERSENES® "Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. As products of modern chelate chemistry, they form soluble, non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

NOW THERE ARE ELEVEN

VERSENE REGULAR (The original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions.(liquid or powder).

VERSEN-OL is the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid*. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH7 to pH10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions.(liquid or powder).

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc (47% solution).

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions.(liquid or powder).

VERSENE-T complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution (55.5% solution).

VERSENE-9. This is the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application (50 lb. bags).

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFe EEDTA*, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil (50 lb. bags).

DISODIUM VERSENATE DIHYDRATE (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

VERSENATE INDICATOR (alcohol solution). Color indicator for Versenate method of water analysis.

CALCIUM DISODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution). Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.

LEAD DISODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution). Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastic emulsions.

The Versenes give you mole-for-mole control over cations in solution. They are made only by Versenes Incorporated under processes originated, developed and patented by F. C. Bersworth. Quality-control over manufacture is so high that uniform complexing power is guaranteed.

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Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.
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EUROPEAN MANUFACTURING AGENT: REXOLINFABRIKEN AKTIEBOLAG, HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN.

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
powd., cs. lb. .65 - .70
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13¼ -
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13¼ -
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2 75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works ga. .53 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ -
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.46.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

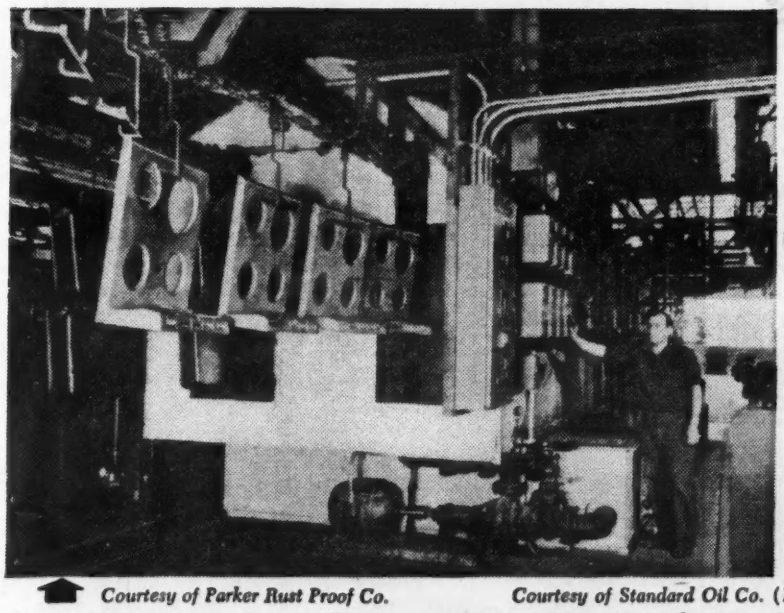
2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - .56¼
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - .56¼
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ -
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato bgs lb. .10¼ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¼ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18¼ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —

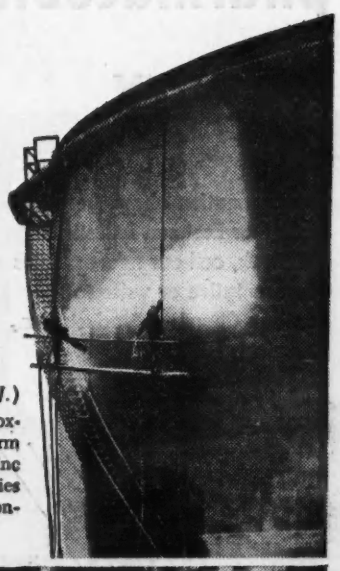
Dilseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dvld lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —

BUILD FIRMER FOUNDATIONS
...with Horse Head Zinc Oxide



Courtesy of Parker Rust Proof Co.

ENAMEL GRIPPER — Organic finishes will stick tightly to these electric range parts — for they have just been sprayed with a Bonderite solution based on zinc oxide and phosphoric acid.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)

ENEMY OF RUST — In metal primers, zinc oxide reacts with oil and resin acids to form tougher, more water-resistant films. Zinc oxide also imparts rust-inhibitive properties and, at the same time, neutralizes corrosion-inducing acids.

These are just three of the many diverse fields where the unique properties of zinc oxide add special advantages.

Can zinc oxide cut your costs, improve your products, expand your markets?

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss your problems with you.

Courtesy of American Enka Corp.

TOUGHER RAYON — In rayon spinning baths, zinc oxide reacts to form zinc sulfate which has the unique property of strengthening such filaments for automobile tires and other uses.

TYPICAL USES FOR ZINC OXIDE

Agriculture, catalysts, ceramics, cosmetic powders, ferrites, linoleum, lubricants, matches, paints, pharmaceuticals, metal-treating phosphate solutions, phosphors, rayon, resins, roofing granules, rubber compounds, silicate abrasive wheels, wallpaper, zinc chromate, zinc stearate and other soaps, zinc plating.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

Producer of the most complete line of zinc oxides for all uses since 1852

160 Front St., New York 38, N. Y.

m-Dinitrobenzene—Ethyl Acetate, Nat., Ferment.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms ... lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms ... lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E ... lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. ... lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. ... lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .46½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd ... lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb .29¼- —
tanks same basis ... lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works ... gal. .53½- —
ex-whse. ... gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y ... gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South ... gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ... lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .53¾- —

Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ... ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis ... lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ... lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ... lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ... lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns ... lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns ... lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns ... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns ... lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns ... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns ... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb.17.00 -17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns ... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns ... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns ... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns ... lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns ... lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns ... lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns ... lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns ... lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns ... lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns ... lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns ... lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns ... lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns ... lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns ... lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns ... lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns ... lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns ... lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns ... lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns ... lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns ... lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns ... lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns ... lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns ... lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns ... lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y ... lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G ... lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ... lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G ... lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc ... lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B ... lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R ... lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD ... lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR ... lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A ... lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc ... lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B ... lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T ... lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR ... lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B ... lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y ... lb. .96 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc ... lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc ... lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc ... lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ... lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc ... lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B ... lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD ... lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc ... lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc ... lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M ... lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc ... lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B ... lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB ... lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc ... lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra ... lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G ... lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX ... lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX ... lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V ... lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G ... lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc ... lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG ... lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN ... lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ... lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc ... lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX ... lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ... lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ ... lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX ... lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc ... lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC ... lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ... lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste ... lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG ... lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L ... lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB ... lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ... lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ... lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 ... lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 ... lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc ... lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant ... lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc ... lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C ... lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc ... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O ... lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue ... lb. 1.21 - —
Jet ... lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc ... lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc ... lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra ... lb. .60 - —
Y, extra ... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B ... lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B ... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra ... lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc ... lb. .90 - —

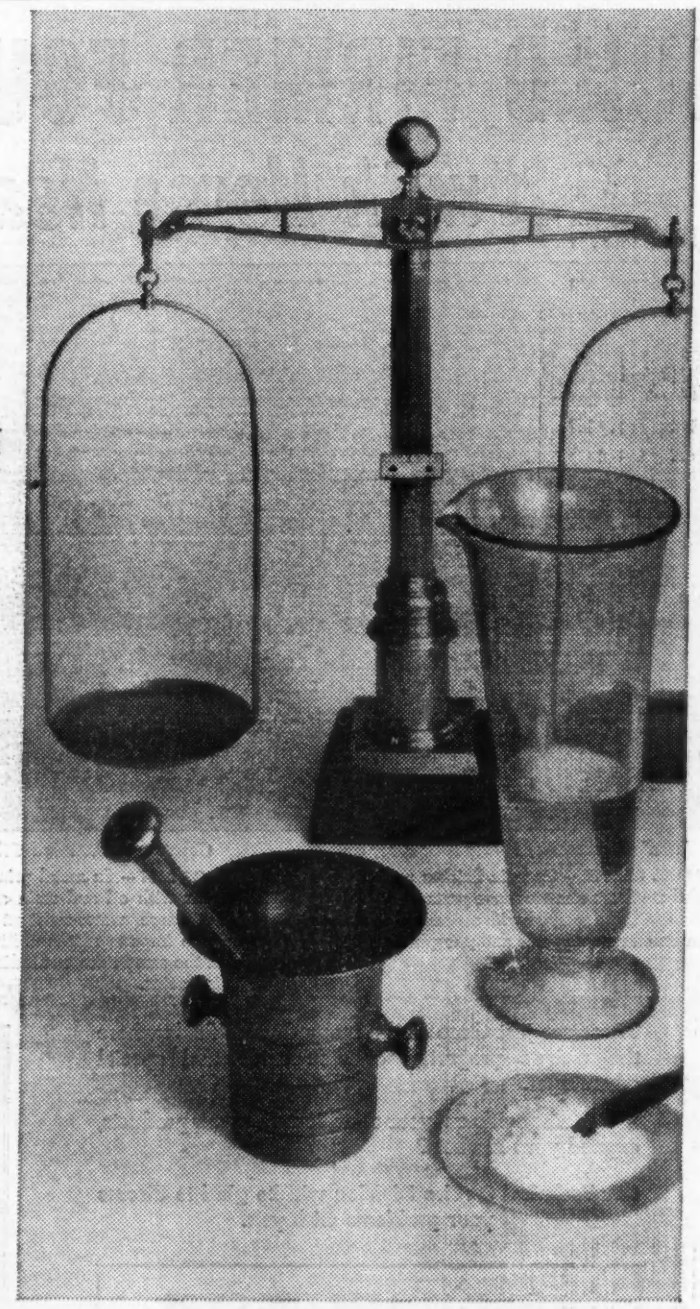
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.04 - 1.06
tanners, bbls. ... lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .55 - —
select, bundles ... lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ... oz.29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. ... oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11⅛- —

Eastman raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry

For information about these and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales representative or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.



	SOLVENT	INTERMEDIATE	ACETYLATING AGENT	STABILIZER	MISCELLANEOUS
acetic acid	■		■		
acetic anhydride			■		dehydrating agent
acetaldehyde		■			
acetanilide		■			
acetone	■	■			
ethyl acetate	■				
isobutyl acetate	■				
isobutyl alcohol	■				
isobutyraldehyde		■			
isopropyl acetate	■				
hydroquinone dimethyl ether				■	ultraviolet inhibitor
oxidized cellulose					hemostatic agent and adsorbant

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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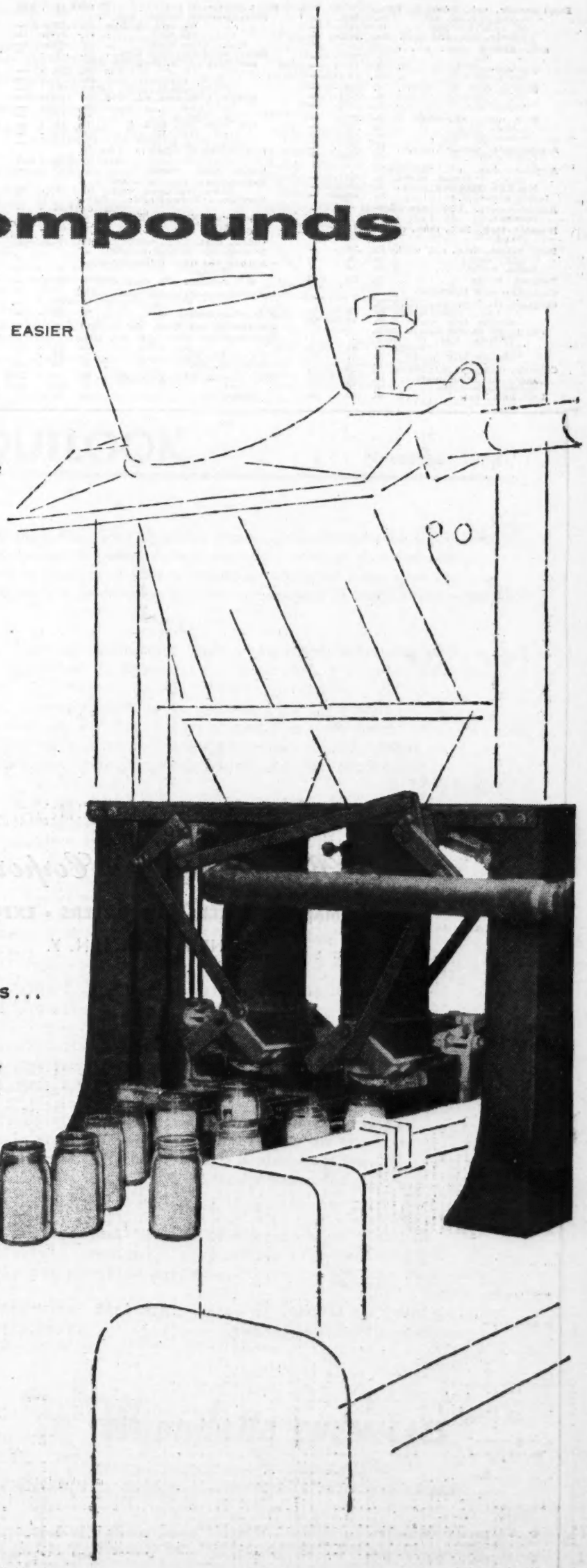
MALLINCKRODT

Bismuth Compounds

IN THE PROPER FORM

MAKE PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING EASIER



Mallinckrodt supplies a variety of bismuth compounds in controlled physical form to meet pharmaceutical manufacturing requirements. For example, the *controlled bulk* of Mallinckrodt ***Bismuth Subcarbonate*** assures uniform fill where the bismuth salt is the major ingredient in the preparation; *controlled particle size* (a factor in settling) results in a uniform suspension, important to product appearance.

Mallinckrodt bismuth compounds are used in many pharmaceutical preparations as coating agents for mucous membranes, especially in the treatment of gastritis, enteritis and gastric and peptic ulcers. Certain bismuth compounds are used externally in the form of dusting powders, ointments, pastes and suspensions in the topical treatment of wounds, skin eruptions, ulcers and burns.

A few Mallinckrodt bismuth compounds most used by pharmaceutical manufacturers:

Bismuth Subcarbonate USP Powder, Heavy Powder, Light Powder and Extra Light Powder

Bismuth Subgallate NF Powder

Bismuth Subnitrate NF Powder, Heavy Powder

Bismuth Subsalicylate USP Powder and Special Light Powder

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Through years of experience, many pharmaceutical manufacturers have learned to trust Mallinckrodt to provide the required chemical when needed — not only bismuth compounds but many other pharmaceutical raw materials.

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Ethyl Acetate, Nat., Ferment.—Glue, Hide

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb 10 —
USP, bots., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40½- —
Ether, absoluate, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. .... lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots .... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots .... lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

Baird Chemical Corporation

MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .56 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 10.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 138.70 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 134.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd ..... lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd ..... lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd ..... lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l ..... lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. c.l ..... lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls ..... lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .32 - .33
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. Nominal.
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .39
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .37
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .21
powd., USP, bbls lb. .26 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .16½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila, C, bgs lb. .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .20 - .22
dust, bgs lb. .12 - .13
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20½ - .21½
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .18 - .20
sorts, bgs lb. .20½ - .22½
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .21 - .23
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No prices.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .38 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .32 - .36
No. 3, bbls lb. .27 - .30
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb 22 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.95 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .38 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls, l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 25.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd., W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls dlvd lb 03¾ 05
35%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
resub, USP, kgs, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.32

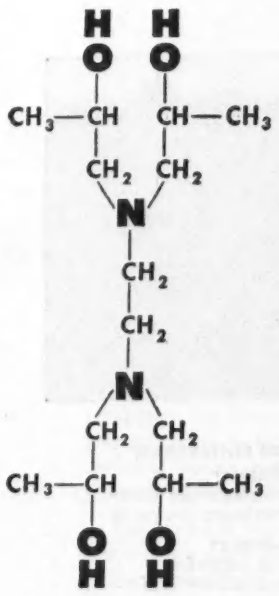
CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

November 1954

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

MORE NEWS ABOUT WYANDOTTE'S NEW CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE —QUADROL

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?



Since our June announcement, much widespread interest has been evidenced in Wyandotte's Quadrol*, a completely new polyol with six chemically reactive centers. It is too early, however, for us to evaluate all the many possibilities as our field investigations have only begun. Some of the recent inquiries have asked, "What have you learned about Quadrol since its introduction?"

We've found among other things that Quadrol is a relatively non-toxic substance . . . that esters of Quadrol, to which ethylene oxide have been added, show promise as detergents especially in removing oily soil . . . Note: samples of esters are not available.

Quadrol is a water-white viscous liquid that is exceptionally heat stable. It has a boiling point of 225° C. at 5 mm.

In its own right, Quadrol has potential uses as a humectant and a plasticizer.

Quadrol reacts with dibasic acids to give resinous polymers. Ion exchange resins prepared from Quadrol may have great possibilities.

As an intermediate, the unique structure and physical properties of Quadrol suggest possible use in the preparation of emulsifying agents, surface-active agents, pharmaceuticals, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and plasticizers.

We further believe that because of the nitrogen atoms in Quadrol it offers promise in preparation of adhesives, particularly for metallic surfaces.

Write for technical data and samples of Quadrol on your company letterhead. *(N, N, N', N'—tetrakis (2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine)

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • DDT • BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND INSECTICIDES • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin—Linseed Meal

Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.85 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

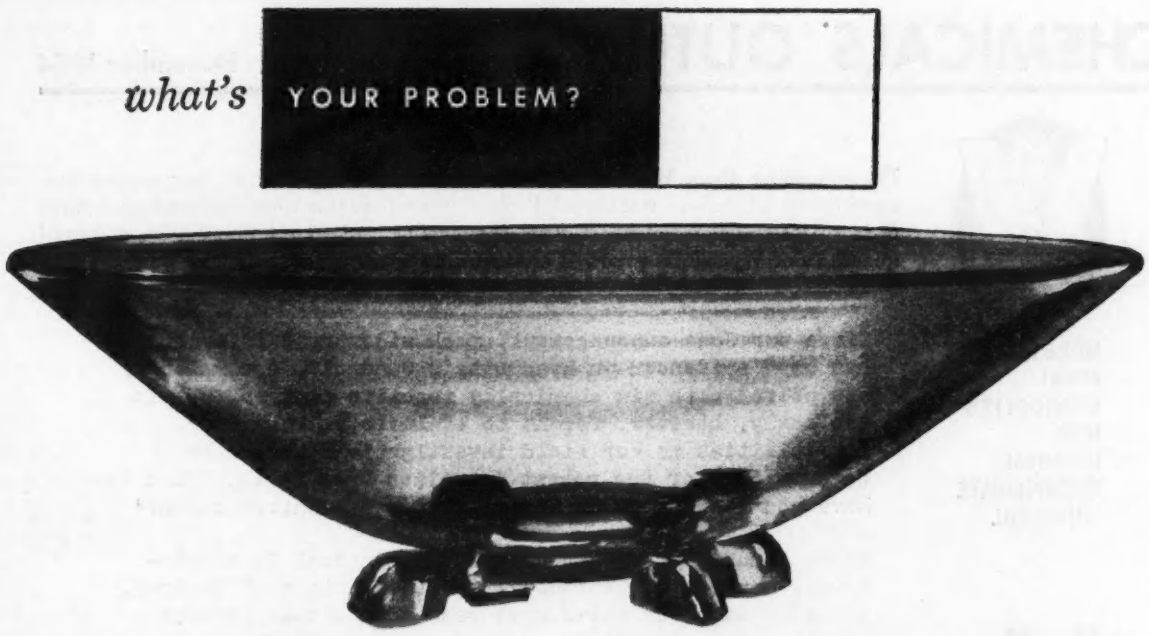
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib, dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .30 - .33
hydrous, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1580- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .10 - .13
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23 - —
gran, bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. 32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Penn ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17 00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17 50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo. ton 12 25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 69.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton 65.00 - —



what's YOUR PROBLEM?

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Whatever your basic chemical need—look for the answer in Trona's complete line of BORON products for industry and agriculture

Fine quality glassware and ceramics of strength, clarity and brilliance have a common ingredient with fields of lush, milk- and beef-producing pastures. They both depend on one or another of Trona's diversified line of Boron chemicals, vital to low cost, quality production in industry and agriculture. Uniformity from shipment to shipment, prompt delivery and a dependable source of supply are reasons why you will agree with the nation's leading producers that it is best to standardize on Trona® Boron products.

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Soluble borate for fire-retardent water base paints

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Anhydrous Boric Acid

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American Potash & Chemical Corporation

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CERAMICS • GLASS • FERTILIZER • INSECTICIDES • PULP & PAPER • REFRIGERANTS • DETERGENTS

Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms ..lb 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald ..lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, tech., c.l., works and dlvd ..lb. .95 - 1.00
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. 1.00 - 1.20
NF, c.l., dlvd ..lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dms ..lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots ..lb. 1.45 - —
tech., cryst., dms ..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms ..lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots ..lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots ..lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots ..lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works ..lb. 12.00 - 14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots ..lb. 1.10 - —
Manganite, dms., works ..lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ..lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .03¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .11 - —

Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls ..lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 - 33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l ..lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l ..lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l ..lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l ..lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..lb. 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots ..kilo. 140.00 - 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ..lb. 1.30 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls ..lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works ..lb. .32 - .34¾
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., works ..lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works ..lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns ..lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls ..lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ..ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .11 - .11½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .13½ - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 50.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs ..ton. 55.00 - 105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works ..lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs ..lb. .26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works ..lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots ..lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls ..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., works ..lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls ..lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd ..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls ..lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works ..lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ..ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works ..ton. 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms ..lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms ..lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., ..lb. .32½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. ..lb. .37½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..lb. .30 - .33
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld ..lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms ..lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms ..lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..ton. 80.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..ton. 69.00 - 70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..ton. 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works ..lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, ngs., ton lots, works ..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works ..lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, works ..lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs ..lb. 8.65 - 8.75
Japanese, cs ..lb. 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld ..lb. .39 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld ..lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ..lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms ..lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms ..lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury, oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask net flask. 330.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .1350 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .1450 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .1150 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld ..gal. .70 —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. ..gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas ..gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld ..gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J ..gal. .25½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld ..gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .53 - —
Methanol, syn., Zone 2, tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas ..gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd ..gal. .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more ..lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis ..lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld ..lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21½ - —

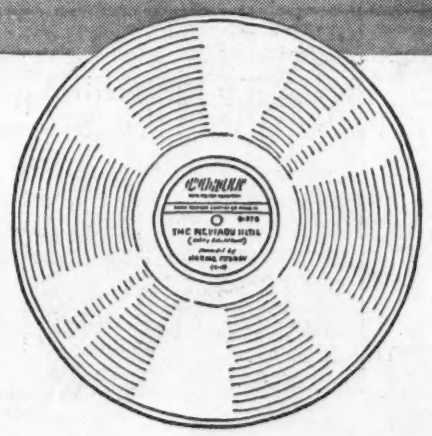
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ..gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. ..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E ..gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ..lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works ..lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works ..lb. .42¾ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E ..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes works ..lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs ..lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld. ..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs ..lb. .75 - .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. ..lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis ..lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis ..lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd ..lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd ..lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..lb. 1.43 - 1.80

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG •



...can spoil a perfect recording

Our first consideration in making Metasap® Stearates is always—absolute purity. For Metasap Stearates are used in many things—from plastics, greases, paints to baby powders and cosmetics—where even a few tiny specks of foreign matter would be too many for the performance and the reputation of your product.

Therefore our reasoning is simple: "If we screen out those impurities first, *you* are spared the trouble." At Metasap we follow up with the most thoroughgoing series of fine screens, magnetic traps, and filters to be found in the industry. (We even filter the air.) These in addition of course to rigid quality control and the use of equipment which as nearly as possible rules out the chance of impurities in the first place.

For Stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, come to Metasap. Our technical service department will be glad to advise and assist you.

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain marproof finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, and other industries, and the Construction Field all call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Harrison, N. J.

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the cleanest stearates made

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Methyl Cyclohexanol—o-Nitrotoluene

Methyl cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms., i.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP. cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., cl., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1338
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.38 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.14 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis.

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., lb. .40 - —
i.c.l., 100% basis lb. .40½- —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. Nominal
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 42.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .07¼ Nom.

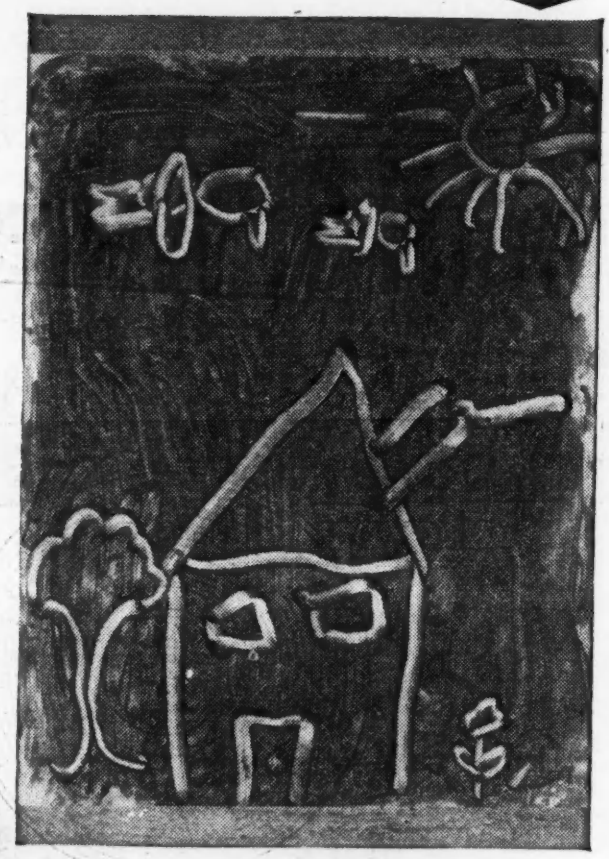
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .04¾- .05
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes cs, works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .35
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.6% N, 100% basis ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —

DOW

Dowicide Preservative helps put a safe means of expression at children's fingertips

Popular finger paints use orthophenylphenol (Dowicide 1) for protection against objectionable odors or product breakdown



Finger paints must obviously be exactly, safely constituted—easily soluble, safe even if swallowed,* non-irritating to a child's delicate skin. Formulators depend on Dowicide® 1 to prevent objectionable odors and ingredient breakdown through bacterial attack, while meeting all the necessary requirements for safety. Orthophenylphenol's characteristics are extremely well adapted for use against bacterial decomposition in a wide variety of additional formulations.

Fourteen different Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency or improve product quality for the paint, textile, petroleum, adhesives, paper and pulp, cordage, leather, farming, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might well be profitably benefited by investigating one or more Dowicide Preservatives. The Dow laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems individually and, if desired, to test samples of your materials. For detailed information, write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DP-729D-2, Midland, Michigan

Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

*The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics—Vol. 104, No. 2, Feb. 1952.

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you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .29
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
shrivels, bgs ..... lb. .40 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29½- .30
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde), nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns ..... lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento),
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots ..... lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. No stocks
Bay, NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.00
55-60%, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.90 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Calamus, bots ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ..... lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. ..... lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns ..... lb. 12.50 -14.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb. 36.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2310- —
tanks ..... lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2160- —
tanks ..... lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l ..... lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1825- —
tanks ..... lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 .17½
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1850- —
tanks ..... lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks ..... lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 175.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -45.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ..... lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Java, true, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, buds, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y ..... lb. .13 - —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .12¼- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. rt. dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .20¾- —
deodorized tax incl non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .09¼- .09½
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 14.75 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04⅝- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East ..... lb. .13 - —
Valley ..... lb. .12¾- —
Texas ..... lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
tanks ..... lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 10.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 12.25 -17.50
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13 - .13½
extra, winter, strained, dms ..... lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -15.00
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 6.05 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 6.00
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 4.45 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 29.50 -100.00

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1675- .1700
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1350- —
New York ..... lb. .1475- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1505- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher
Mace, dist., cons., dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast ..... lb. .08¼ Nom.
Gulf ports ..... lb. .08 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene),
Mustard seed, nat., cns. ..... lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.83
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms ..... lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -260.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 2.95
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .16½- .17
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .19½- .19¾
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb 1.95 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks ..... lb. .12⅜- —

Oil, palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel),
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .21¼- —
refd., dms ..... lb. .26¾- .27¼
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
lb 1.60 2.40
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.50
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
leaf, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .13¼- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17½ Nom.
Red (see Acid oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½ Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots ..... oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.25
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 11.00 -12.00

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Oil, sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artif., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 26.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .12⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y....lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .16⅜- .16⅝
tanks .....lb. .14⅞- —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
tanks .....lb. .14⅜- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .16⅝- .17
tanks .....lb. .15⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars .....lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars .....lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¼
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. .....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .50½- —
whse .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works .....gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see P
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. .....lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech. white cns .....lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- .24¾
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .22½- —
domestic mills.....lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms....lb. .40 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns.....lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns.....lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots .....lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 21.65 -21.89
powd. USP cns .....lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works..lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls. .....lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniln (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroaniln (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniln (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.93 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniln (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works..lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton. 78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.08
tech., powd. bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse ...lb. 1.28 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis..lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .48 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't.....lb. Nominal.
Nigerian, bgs.....lb. Nominal.
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22¼
white, bgs. .....lb. .63 - .64
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
imp., bls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E..dm. 85.00 - —
dlvd. W.....dm. 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....dm. 95.00 - —
dlvd., W.....dm. 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W.....lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70

Sodium Chlorate

Potassium Chlorate

Two Basic Pennsalt Chemicals

Western Made for Western Trade

Sodium Chlorate

This widely used chemical serves agriculture and industry in many ways: as a weed killer and defoliant base, in textile printing and dyeing, in Uranium processing, as the basic material for generation of Chlorine Dioxide for bleaching paper pulp and textiles. Pennsalt manufactures this chemical in uniform dry crystalline form, and ships it in both metal drums and in bulk and rail tank cars.

Potassium Chlorate

This material is universally used in the making of pyrotechnics and matches. It is shipped in dry crystalline form in metal drums.

Both of these chemicals are "western made for western trade" in Pennsalt's modern plants in Tacoma and Portland. For further information, contact the district office nearest you, or write: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Tacoma, Washington; Portland, Oregon.

DISTRICT OFFICES & TELEPHONES
Berkeley 4, Calif.—Ashberry 3-2537
Los Angeles 11, Calif.—Jefferson 6244
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Market 9101

OTHER PENNSALT PRODUCTS
DDT Insecticide Formulations
PENITE® (sodium arsenite)
Industrial Metal Cleaners
Laundry Detergents and Bleaches
De-Fol-Ate (cotton defoliant)
Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Soda
Dairy and Food Sanitation Chemicals

Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON
2901 Taylor Way, Tacoma 1, Washington

Petrolatum—Poppy Seed

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½ - .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝ - .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅝
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅝ - .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .05
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - .09⅜
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

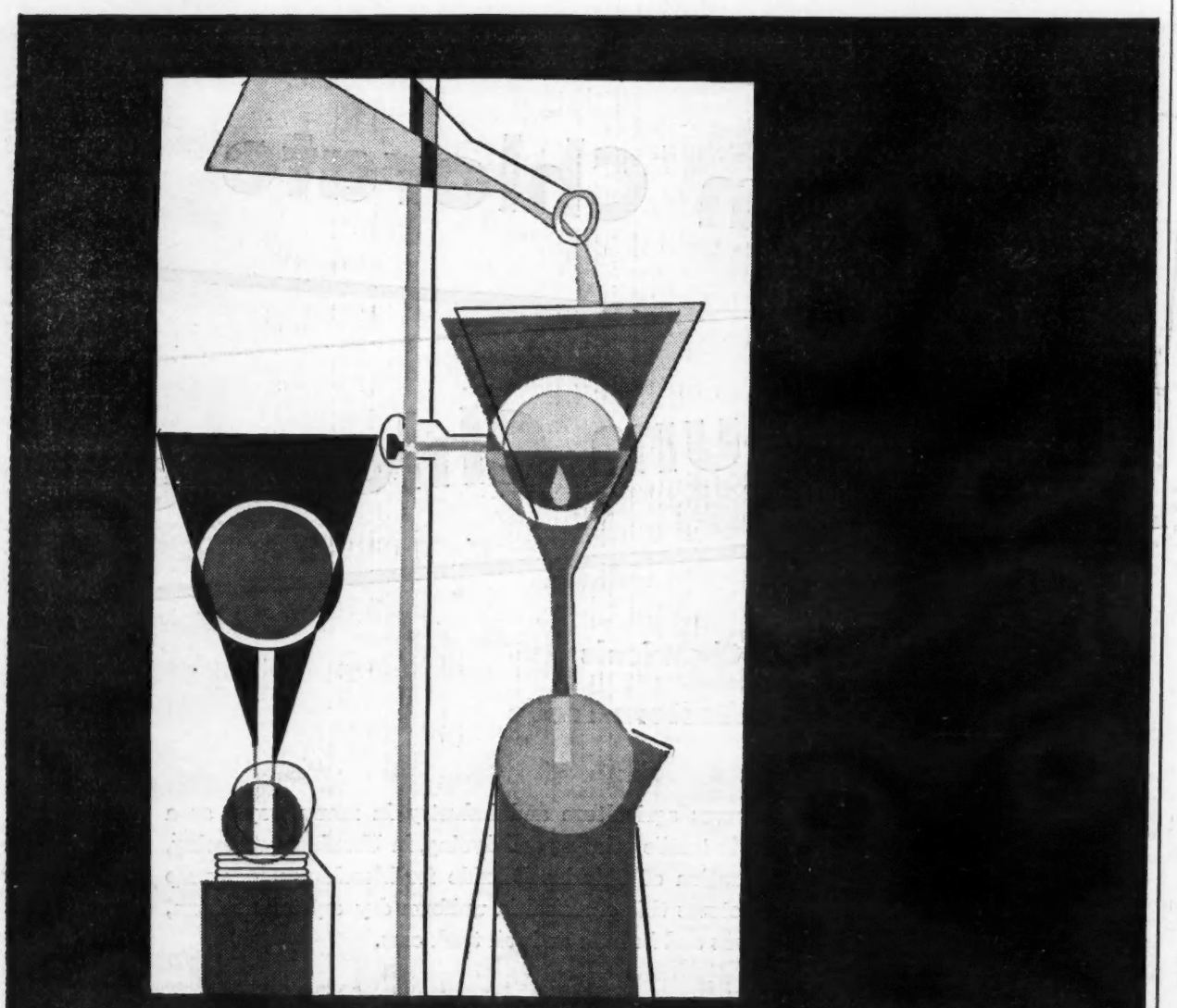
High solvency (see Petroleum sovlent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C. m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C. m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, 272°-387°, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p. gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p. gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., tin dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.74 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.74 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.74 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2' - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Mexican, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works ton. 35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Dutch, bgs. lb. .38½- .39
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Turkish, bgs. lb. .30 - .31



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Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate USP gran. dms lb .22 - —
powd dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .33½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs lb. .25 - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb 85 - 87
Bromide USP gran bbls. kgs. lb 34 -
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10 05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF gran. dms lb .32 - 35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb .15 - .17
powd. dms lb 24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb .57 —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .23½ - .32
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd dms lb .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½ - .40½
50-51% K2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.24.50 —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ - .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½ - .23¼
USP dms works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 17 80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .674 - .740
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton.35.00 - —
NF VII cryst dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder dms lb. .36½ - .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½ - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½ - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08 - —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,650-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 -
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - 04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - 04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton. lots lb 02½ - 04
fine bgs. ton lots lb 02½ - 04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base. 50 dms., works. gal. 8.25 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 6.50 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton 3.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16¼ - .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼ - —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra. lb. .12 23/64 -
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32 -
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd precip. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF. cns 100-oz lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —

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Phthalic Anhydride
Phenol
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Sulfite

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride—Sodium p-Aminosalicylate

Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .51¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
Arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Red, cadmium lithopone orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram .25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram .26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram .27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb .25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo .100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo .130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo .140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb .20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb .16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse. lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo .17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo .17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo .18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins lb .28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
refd., bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton .24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips, bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib, dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd. cns., dms lb .76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb .76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
imp., Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bls lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz .12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. Nominal
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .52 Nom.
No. 2 bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .48 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton .25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton .30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton .20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25

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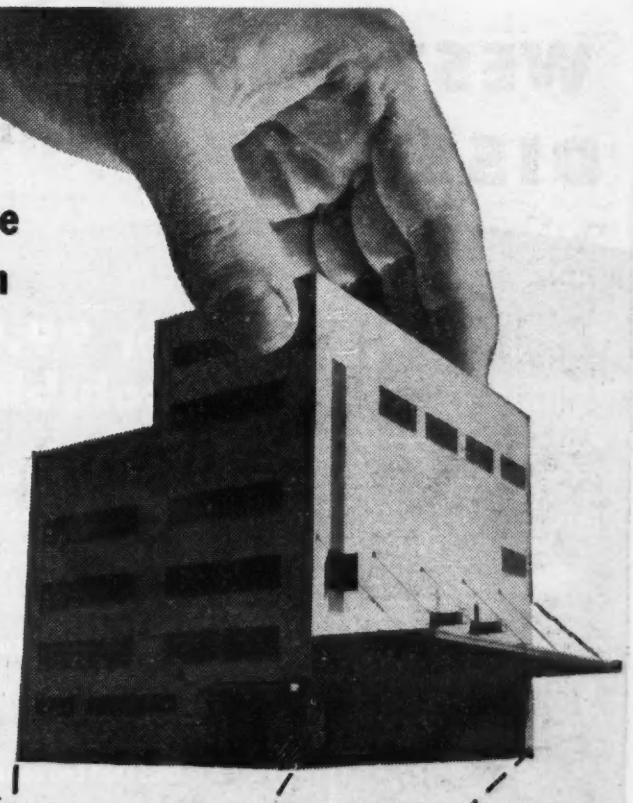
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots.....kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more..lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms, 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....200 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars...lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda ash), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26 .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .183 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100-lb. fib dms.....lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms.....lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms.....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l....lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see soda, caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiasulfate).
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works..lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works..lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works..lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse....ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25¼- —
c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms.lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms, 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .539 - .593
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst fib dms.....lb. .17½ .18
gran. fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —



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NOW AVAILABLE! Greatly increased production of the high quality SOLVAY Potassium Carbonate that has long set the standards for the industry. Users of potassium carbonate can now be assured of prompt deliveries even during periods of heavy demand.

Now, more than ever before, it pays to specify SOLVAY when ordering potassium carbonate. The quality is doubly guaranteed by SOLVAY's 73 years of manufacturing experience and the world's newest, most modern equipment . . . and prompt deliveries, even during peak seasons, are assured by the greatly expanded production facilities.

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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sodium Sulfite—Talc, Vermont

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% asis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .377 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12 80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .36 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
Sorbitol, soln., reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.68.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refd., bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .752 - .762
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .95 - .96
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works lb. .805 - 1.074
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .84 - .88
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .924 - .944
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., spot lb. .08¼- .08½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton.125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Superphosphate, triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —

WEST END 58% SODA ASH DISSOLVES FAST!

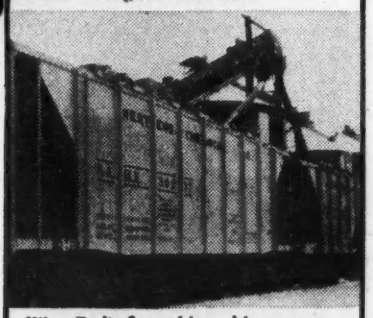
Over 99.99% soluble!

A far cleaner, more uniform product results from using this extremely soluble soda ash. West End ash is a minimum 58% Na_2O and averages 58.25% or more. Insolubles that can contaminate mixes are never present.

Common drugs well-known for rapid action dissolve no faster nor more completely than West End Soda Ash.

Orders Filled Immediately

Large stocks of soda ash are kept constantly in storage to fill all requirements promptly. West End's location provides the most rapid and economical shipment of soda ash available to users throughout the West.



West End's fleet of leased hopper cars is always ready to serve.

30 minute in-and-out loading for bulk trucks at any hour of day or night through "serve yourself" delivery.

WEST END SODA ASH IS PURE WHITE... SAFEGUARDS THE COLOR OF ANY PRODUCT!

West End 58% is the highest quality soda ash and is pure white. It is free from impurities that contaminate color in a mix or solution. The chemical purity of West End Soda Ash and the whiteness are unvarying... assured by constant quality control, both chemical and physical, during the process. Consistently over 99.5% Na_2CO_3.

Write for samples, prices and technical data.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

SODA ASH · F. M. SMITH BRAND BORAX · HYDRATED LIME

Executive offices: 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland 12, California · Plant: Westend, California

Talc, fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works .....ton.35.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.36.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
edible, extra, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¾ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
special, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .07¾ - .08
50% bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾ - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .06¾ Nom.
AA, bgs., ex-whse.....lb. .06½ Nom.
Siamese .....lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms .....lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South, lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra dms .....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .43
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 - 70
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 53 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.60 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.63 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .50 - .53
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works... lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.450.00 -500.00
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits).....lb. .92 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., works .....lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 - .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist.....gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .32½ - .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill.....gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis .....lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works .....lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .41½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald.lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E .....lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E .....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - .23¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¾ - .24¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - .21½

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼ - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼ - .20¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½ - .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20¾ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in

GET FAST DEGREASING AND SAVE MONEY with NIALK® TRICHLORETHYLENE

(Nonflammable, stable, completely reusable)

In terms of low cost and quick action, you'll find Nialk TRICHLORethylene beats anything yet for leaving metal parts clean, warm and dry, ready for surface treatment.

Take Nialk TRICHLORethylene's low boiling range for example. It is 86.6°C—87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests. That means quick vaporization. Together with its low specific heat (less than ¼ that of water), you'll have a solvent that really cuts fuel costs.

You'll save money on Nialk TRICHLORethylene's high vapor density too, (4.5 times that of air) because a proper level will be maintained at all times in the degreasing machine. Result: more efficient cleaning with low solvent loss.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is nonflammable at room temperature. There is no worry about fire when you take the ordinary precautions required in the handling of any chlorinated hydrocarbon.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is stable and completely reusable. And whether you use a carload or a drum, there's no extra premium for TRICHLORethylene's top quality.

Try Nialk TRICHLORethylene for your degreasing operation. On tough jobs like waxes, oils, tars, gums and even metal chips, you'll find it does the job quickly, thoroughly, safely and economically. We'll be happy to send you further information in terms of your own application.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda
NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Trisodium Fluoroacetate—Xylenol

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
west.
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 -120.00
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, dlvd. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton 154.00 -137.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .72 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 64.50 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, cins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
liquid in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Vitamin A Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 93.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks
Central American, bgs. lb. .57 - .57½
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
refd., bleached, white, bricks. lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .64 - .66
refd., bgs lb. .67 - .69

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .70
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.04 - 1.06
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.15

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .95 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

"she might have been my kid..."

"There was no time to stop, see? She comes running out from behind this parked car right under my wheels. Her hair is in pigtails, and with the sun shining on it, she might have been *my* kid. We got her to the hospital. It took 3 pints of blood to bring her around. All I have to do is remember the sound of those screaming tires—and I know why *I'm* giving blood."

Yes, all kinds of people give blood—truck drivers, office workers, salesmen. And—for all kinds of reasons. But whatever *your* reason, this you can be sure of: Whether your blood goes to a local hospital, a combat area or for Civil Defense needs—this priceless, painless gift will some day save an American life!

Give Blood Now

CALL YOUR RED CROSS TODAY!

NATIONAL BLOOD PROGRAM

Business Executives!
✓Check These Questions!

If you can answer "yes" to most of them, you—and your company—are doing a needed job for the National Blood Program.

- ☐ Have you given your employees time off to make blood donations?
- ☐ Has your company given any recognition to donors?
- ☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
- ☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
- ☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
- ☐ Have you informed your employees of your company's plan of co-operation?
- ☐ Was this information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
- ☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?
- ☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?

Remember, as long as a *single* pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for *any* American . . . the need for blood is *urgent!*

Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works,
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
99 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAO'I bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, ODIS lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt allid lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅝- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.

Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs, works, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. allid. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80

Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
l.c.l lb. .26 - .41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
lb. .04⅝- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

Diamond Alkali Co. Moves Central Engineering Dept.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, last week moved its central engineering department from the firm's technical center at Painesville, Ohio, to its national headquarters in Cleveland. The move involved a fifty-man group, including specialists in air and stream pollution control, corrosion control, process instrumentation and design, electrical system design, and structural and mechanical equipment and piping design. Diamond's Painesville works has its own engineering group which is remaining in Painesville.

Peanut Buying Structure Revised by Nigerian Gov't

The Nigerian Groundnut Marketing Board has revised the buying price structure for peanuts in the Kano area for the 1954-55 season, according to the American Consulate General at Lagos, Nigeria. Minimum prices to be paid producers at the various railhead buying stations range from $90 to $93.70 per short ton, bulk, ex-scale, as compared with a flat $90 rate at all buying stations during the 1953-54 season. The change was made because of a new scale of freight rates.

The Consulate General stated that the basic ex-scale price of peanuts in the Rivers area will remain unchanged at $90. However, it is expected that during the current season a review will be made to determine, in view of the changes in the Kano area, what changes, if any, should be made in subsequent seasons.

Dewey & Almy Merger Voted

The proposed merger of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., into W. R. Grace & Co., New York, was approved recently by stockholders of the two companies.

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MCA Emphasizes Objectivity

For anyone who has been observant of the trends in economic beliefs and thinking through the past decade, there is a deal of significance in the emphasis which is laid upon objective thinking in the agenda for the midwinter conference of the Manufacturing Chemists Association scheduled for a fortnight hence. That significance will provide encouragement for those who see in those trends an approval to beneficial recognition of the relative values of public service and private profit as a fundamental business motive.

Emphasis is on the objective side, particularly in three of the nine panel discussions scheduled for the conference. Of first importance is the topic, "Public Relations at the Plant Community Level." Recognition of the importance of public relations is, of itself, commendably progressive thinking, because public relations is one of the most lagging areas of industrial development. That recognition is especially commandable because it is applied close to home. The plant community is the second of the concentric areas in which public relations functions—the first, of course, comprises the plant personnel. And it is in those two areas that it is most clearly manifest that public relations is the creature of actions, not of words. The possibilities of that topic as a contributor to the beneficial solution of problems of management cannot be overvalued.

Another approach to an understanding of the value of public service and its application will be made in the discussion of "The Application of Scientific Methods Measuring Sales Performance to the Chemical Industry." Because the chemical industry has long been a leader in the development and application of customer service in connection with selling, that topic will present many familiiar aspects. But, it should go far to improve the collecting and evaluating of data indicative of the resultfulness of that practice. The relatively simple mathematics of what selling costs and what it is doing can be made much more informative by means of some scientific adjuvants. Because of the need for developing distribution—in which sales are a very important factor—to a closer approach to achievements in production, it is not possible to know too much factually about sales performance in terms of customer satisfaction.

A somewhat more abstruse and perhaps theoretical view of industrial public service will be presented in the panel discussion of "The Responsibilities of Management with Respect to Corporation Contributions." That is a subject which even judicial experts find difficult to deal with. It is becoming more pressing throughout private enterprise because of the increasing public needs in education and health service, plus the growing awakening of thinking persons to the more or less distant consequences of the still strong inclination to look to government—centripetally—for the relieving of those needs.

Private enterprise is doing much to support all sorts of movements for public welfare. It should know more about what is to be done and how that can best be accomplished. Its participation runs through many levels, from local to global. What it needs most to know is what may be needed to assure a full measure of results and what should and can be done in that direction. The area is one of the most potentially productive in the field of public relations.

Transportation Economics

Those who puzzle themselves with the problems of the national (commercial) economy are looking now at what seems to be a detouring, if not an aboutface, in policy by certain leaders in the railroad industry. They are trying to determine what is behind the recent statement by one such leader that federal aid should be provided for that system of transportation. His attitude previously had been that the need was for fair and equal treatment for all divisions of transportation. The railroads have long been opposed to any form of government aid, and they have turned to private sources for financial assistance required because of decreasing incomes.

Many observers in that area are of the opinion that the railroads have been discriminated against by government actions at all levels in assistance to highway transportation and to aviation. They see some connection between the railroads' change of policy and the push being put behind a highway program by President Eisenhower and other political leaders. They also feel that there may be some influence from the attention being given to promoting the merchant marine on inland waterways; and some are certain that the decision of the Post Office Department to continue the "experimental" handling of airmail at the 3-cent rate has had something to do with the ease.

The feeling that the railroads have not been getting a fair deal under any relevant government program of aid has long existed. There has been, also, an expansive opinion that the railroads have not done what they should in the direction of meeting today's transportation needs. Against that has been made the point that the roads are greatly handicapped by the demands of their labor organizations along what are in many instances "featherbedding" lines, which make the operating of small service units quite unprofitable, even when possible.

The recent development of "piggybacking" as a means of cooperation between railroads and highway motor transportation was looked upon as a potential contribution to relief in some of the rail carriers' problems. That expectation got a block from the initial opposition of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it did not wholly come back when the practice got at least a fair measure of official aproval. The progress made in the application of the practice has been discouragingly slow. There is, at least, hope that it will get better under some of the pooling schemes now being considered; although there is a measure of probability that the pooling would have a deterring effect.

Railroad transportation is still a big economic factor. It is still needed. The investments therein are very large. So, the railroads should be looked upon as a quite important and desirable segment of private enterprise, even though they are subject to more than average government regulative and other participation in their operations. In the national economy, in peace or war, they are more essential in many ways—but not to the promotion of the automotive industry—than highways are. They should, therefore, get no less consideration than does highway transportation which has a far lighter load of initial investment and maintenance. It does not follow that the railroads should be nationalized in any degree. The answer is that neither should any competitive provider of transportation services. That activity belongs wholly to private enterprise; it should be left wholly in private hands, except to such extent as may be necessary to safeguard the public—even as it is with other segments of private enterprise. The railroads long ago finished their major job of making this country. They have not outlived their usefulness, and they should be helped to exercise it.

Lightening the Load of Paperwork

Business, quite naturally, is awaiting with more than curiosity to see what will come out of the movement launched about three months ago by a task force of the Hoover commission on government reformation, designed to lift from private enterprise—and some individuals—some of the burden of paperwork now required for the making and keeping of records under numerous relations with government.

"Stuck away somewhere in the United States," said the Hoover unit, "is a document filled out at government request which stands 1/576,000 of a chance of being referred to this year." The trouble is that nobody can know to which one of his half a million or so filed pieces of paper that comment applies. The answer, of course, is to cut out the unnecessary recordings and filings. Again, there is a problem of determining what is necessary; why it is necessary—and who says so.

Business will be very glad to do away with any part, or all, of its recordkeeping for government. It should become active in promotion of the Hoover unit's move in that direction—if and when it can find a place where such promotion would do any good. It will take much more than a recommendation by the Hoover commission to overcome as an influence upon congressional action the volume of "evidence" presented by administrative agencies in support of allegations of the necessity of the records now required.

There is another side to this matter, one which certainly will be lined up for the defense of the paperwork. That is the extent to which the terminating of that work would contribute to that diresome threat to the national economic welfare—unemployment. There has already been enough howling on that note because of the abolishing of jobs on the government payroll. The growth of the supermarket as an agency of distribution has become another incentive for those who do not accept the top official figures on the extent of unemployment. The cry has moved up against business at large by way of the channel of the potential effects of automation in shop and office, even though the Department of Labor is reported to have said that there has been an increase of 64 percent in the number of office workers since 1940.

Business, if it goes to congress with a plea to be relieved of some of the paperwork laid upon it by government demands, will have to be prepared to convince the self-styled "public-minded" politicomists that it will have a job for every worker who would no longer be needed for paperwork. There is a feeling in business that it is overloaded with officeworkers; that everybody would be the gainer if that load were moved to producing or selling areas.

The Hoover unit's idea provides a variously promising topic for serious discussion in a series of town meetings of members of government and business executives. Such meetings could and would contribute much good to all aspects of the national economy. They should be a part in the developing of a much to be desired business program of government relations.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

One thing most political observers agree upon as a result of the mid-term election is that politics will play an even more prominent role in the workings of congress in the next two years than in the past. While the Democrats can be expected to cooperate with the President to the extent that they have in the past, their control of the committees enables them to amend or modify all administration legislation to their own liking.

This will present some major perplexing problems for Mr. Eisenhower in the future. He can expect to be confronted with legislation containing features that he probably will dislike, but which he will have to accept if he is to get any bill at all. On the other hand, the Democrats will not be able to go all out in writing their own legislative ticket because of the slim majorities that they hold. They are in no position to even consider the possibilities of mustering enough strength to pass a bill over the President's veto.

The probabilities are that the considerations of congress will be limited to the bare essentials in the way of legislative action. Such measures as the regular appropriation bills, foreign aid legislation, national defense matters, and extension of expiring laws that would be desirable to keep on the statute books, will be passed, but not much else. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who will be the new senate leader, already has been quoted as favoring a short session next year.

This means that such matters as proposed changes in the labor relations act will go over until some later period when chances appear better for a satisfactory bill to get through. It also rules out the possibility of any pricing legislation such as the old freight absorption and good-faith price discrimination bills being passed. Undoubtedly an attempt will be made to amend last year's farm bill, so as to restore the rigid price support program for the major crops, but it will be for whatever political capital can be made of it by the Democrats because they cannot pass a repealer over the President's objections unless the bottom drops out of the farm price structure.

More Systemic Insecticides

Department of Agriculture entomologists report some promising results from new systemic insecticides now under tests for control of a variety of cotton insect pests. The experimental materials are in the organic field, but the experts are not ready to recommend them yet.

The aim is to find a material that will be absorbed into a plant and carried by its sap to make the stalk and foliage, and in some cases the fruit, toxic to feeding insects. Cotton growers are already familiar with systemic insecticides for control of such sap-sucking pests as aphids and spider mites. But the new materials under tests will also knock over such plant chewers as the boll weevil and cotton leafworm.

The two most promising of the compounds are known to the experimenters as L-11-6 and 12008. Their chemical names are, respectively:—o,o-diethyl S-ethyl mercaptomethyl dithiophosphate and o,o-diethyl S-isopropyl mercaptomethyl dithiophosphate. Before they can be recommended for general use, the experimenters must find out how best to treat seed with the materials so that germination will not be lowered; how the chemicals affect plant growth; and whether the insecticides tend to build up hazardous residues in cotton plants.

Scarcity of Organic Chemists

There appears to be a scarcity of organic chemists—at least for the salary that the government is willing to pay. For about a month, the chemical division of BDSA has been looking for someone with the necessary qualifications to fill an opening on its staff—salary between $7,000 and $8,000—but has hardly had a nibble, much less a good prospect.

The division has been allowed to enlarge its staff slightly this year to meet some of the increasing demands being made upon it both from industry and other agencies of the government.

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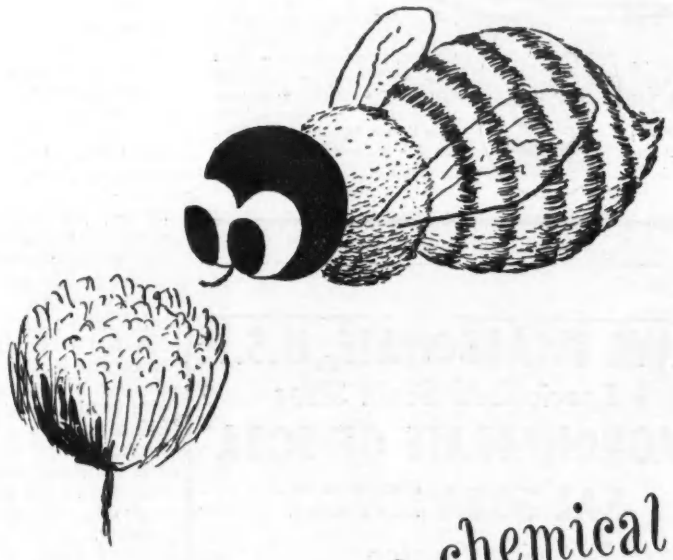

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Heavy Chemicals

Sales of heavy chemicals were temporarily interrupted by the election holiday but according to producers averaged fair to good for the past week. Stocks of chlorine were reported in balance with demand in some first hand quarters but were still long in others. Liquid caustic soda and soda ash shipments were described as steady although it appeared that all producers are in a position to consider additional business. No improvement could be noted in the supply of salt cake where demand from glass plants and paper mills continued active. Available stocks of nickel sulfate seemed to be tighter than before. Anhydrous refined sodium sulfate along with Glauber's salt leaned toward the short side. Demand for metallic sodium was active. Sodium sesquicarbonate was also moving freely. Shipments of calcium chloride remained heavy. Some pickup in sales of caustic potash were noted and there was no relaxation in the movement of potassium carbonate. Hydrochloric acid was not far out of balance in the local area although there were long spots at out of town sections. Copper sulfate crystals remained short around the port of New York but not in the south.

Straits tin did not fluctuate sufficiently to affect the tin based chemicals. The mercury price held on spot but the trade is inclined to look for easement in the not far distant future. Copper was firm with demand strong and heavy early bookings for November shipment noted. Buying interest increased in both lead and zinc. Producers who submitted tenders in these metals to GSA for the federal stockpile expected to hear about acceptances shortly. There was no indication of easement in the civilian supply of selenium.

Paper production based on percentage, six days' capacity, was 96.8 percent for the week ending Oct. 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.5R in the preceding week and 96.8 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production and plant stocks' figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Consumer interest has continued sufficiently active to hold the market position in balance. Sales for ceramic, chemical and gasoline requirements have averaged good. August production of anhydrous and technical was placed at 4,417 tons, compared with 3,997 in July and 4,150 tons in August, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on August 31 were 1,636 tons, against 1,929 at the close of July.

Acid, Nitric—Demand broad and holding steady with the late advance having no apparent effect in curtailing sales. August production established a new monthly high. The total stood at 166,192 tons, compared with a revised amount of 162,502 in the previous month and 144,634 tons in August, 1953. Plant stocks on August 31 were 8,155 tons, against a revised total of 8,407 on July 31.

Acid, Phosphoric — Market situation steady with demand averaging fair covering a rather wide consuming field. Production during August showed 232,995 tons including 114,132 tons made from phosphorus and 118,863 from phosphate rock. The July total was revised to 221,223 tons and in August last year 214,732 tons were produced. Plant stocks on August 31 were 16,534 tons, against a revised amount of 16,286 on July 31.

Acid, Sulfuric—Shipments for iron and steel use are showing gradual expansion. Chemical demand wash described as good with the movement for fertilizer moderate to fair but not far off from that of a year ago at this time. Production has been sustained at a level to keep the supply ample in most areas.

Borax—Continued to find an active outlet under a steady industrial demand particularly for use in the production of glass. Shipments have been broad enough to prevent accumulations and the supply appeared to lean slightly toward the tight side.

Calcium Chloride—Market remained active under a strong demand mostly for ice control. Price structure firm and stocks adequate although production has been under pressure in some instances.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
98.54	98.54	98.54	98.22

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Carbon Dioxide — Production of liquid and gas during August amounted to 17,238 tons, compared with 18,088 in July and 17,522 tons in August last year. Output of solid (dry ice) in August showed 60,459 tons, against 60,319 in the preceding month and 65,426 tons in July, 1953.

Chlorine—Some producers state they are moving their output readily while others are still long on supplies and are not finding demand sufficient to absorb current production. In general it appears that an increased demand would be appreciated by the majority of producers.

Copper Sulfate—Market conditions did not change materially last week. Large and small crystals in this area continued scarce with shipments being booked for December shipment. Producers adjacent to the port have experienced an active demand from South American countries for several weeks. In the southern areas conditions are different and prompt shipments have continued available. Industrial demand was active and steady. Agricultural inquiry remained nil.

Lithium Chemicals—Demand averaging fair for these chemicals. Carlots of carbonate technical are moving on the basis of 95c. per pound works and at $1 delivered. Chloride technical is priced at $1.10 to $1.25 per pound for crystals in drums. Manganite is held at 95c. to $1.15 per pound, works and silicate at $1.10 to $1.30 per pound in drums, works.

Phosphorus, Elemental—Demand from the chemical industry is holding steady, including the manufacture of phosphoric acid, phosphate salts and compounds. Production of white and red during August amounted to 22,020 tons, compared with 22,109 in July. Plant stocks at the close of August were placed at 7,087 tons, against 5,945 on July 31.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—August production was placed at 740 tons, compared with 662 in the preceding month. Plant stocks on August 31 were 609 tons, against 504 on July 31. The August output of phosphorus trichloride was 726 tons, against 760 in July. Plant stocks on August 31 were 237 tons, compared with 172 at the close of July.

Potash, Caustic—Sales volume increased slightly last week according to producers. The chemical, soap and affiliated industries were mentioned in the current buying movement. The market's price structure continued firm with supplies adequate.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand was maintained at a satisfactory level over the turn of the month. The glass specialty plants have continued to take on stocks for use in television tubes, a reflection of sustained activity in the television industry. Supply outlook appeared favorable with new production coming into the market.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales rather spotty but maintaining a fair seasonal average. Production has kept the supply adequate to meet current requirements.

Potassium Silicofluoride—General price range extends from 9c. to 10c. per pound, works, depending upon quantity although in some producing quarters the maximum figure was named for truckload quantities and 10½c. per pound for ton lots.

Potassium Stannate—Sales last week followed rather spotty lines although the aggregate showed a fair total. It was stated the holiday interrupted the movement to some extent. There was no change in prices which were still based on Straits tin at 92c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Supply conditions have not eased over the turn of the month and the market has continued to lean toward the tight side. Glass plants are calling for stocks while demand from kraft paper mills has increased. Meanwhile, there is no flood of byproduct material reaching the market. August production of commercial amounted to 51,240 tons, compared with 49,105 in the preceding month and 58,649 tons in August last year. Plant stocks on August 31 were 32,030 tons, against 34,132 on July 31.

Soda Ash—Producers described shipments as good last week including both light and dense. Demand for light ash for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

chemical use appeared to show a slight increase while the glass plants are taking on seasonal shipments of dense. Output has been well sustained keeping the market in adequate supply.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid maintained a fairly steady movement last week. It was admitted that all production is not being consumed as readily as in former years but the overall demand held at a good level. The consuming field is a broad one covering textiles, rayon, soap, detergents and oil refining. Demand for the dry forms remained relatively quiet both for home and export needs.

Sodium Chlorate—Supply conditions show improvement with new production now available. Output during August amounted to 2,960 tons, compared with 2,593 in July. Plant stocks on August 31 were 1,957 tons, against 1,698 on July 31.

Sodium Metallic—Steady demand continued to feature the market with consumption for tetraethyl lead holding at a satisfactory level. Stocks are adequate and prices are firm with outlook considered favorable for expansion in sales. August production was placed at 10,695 tons, compared with 10,882 in July and 5,339 tons during August last year. Plant stocks on August 31 were 4,609 tons, against 5,339 on July 31.

Sodium Phosphates—August production of meta was a bit lower than the preceding month. The total showed 3,673 tons, compared with 4,164 in July and 5,018 tons in August last year. Plant stocks were 2,027 tons on August 31, against 2,354 at the close of July. Production of tetra in August amounted to 8,169 tons, compared with 8,487 in July and 8,691 tons in August, 1953. Plant stocks on August 31 were 3,050 tons, against 3,552 on July 31. Acid pyro output in August was placed at 1,343 tons, compared with 1,206 in July and 1,150 tons in August, 1953. Plant stocks on August 31 were 1,378 tons, against 1,180 on July 31. Tripoly production increased substantially during August. The total showed 46,008 tons, compared with 35,986 in July and 40,323 tons in August last year. Plant stocks on August 31 amounted to 13,003 tons, against 9,818 on July 31.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—No complaint has been voiced over the current movement of this chemical. In producing quarters demand was described as strong. Makers of cleansing compounds use a lot of this material. It is also used in textile processing and for water softening.

Sodium Silicate—Buying interest sustained at a level considered fairly good by producers with stocks adequate to meet consumer requirements. August production was placed at 41,148 tons including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous. July output was 39,073 tons and in August last year 44,436 tons were produced. Plant stocks on August 31 amounted to 57,015 tons, against 65,047 on July 31.

Sodium Stannate—Market steady but not unusually active. Platers showed more interest in small rather than large lot quaitities. Supply position continued comfortable and producers named 53.9c. to 59.2c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on Straits tin which remained at 92c. per pound.

Sodium Sulfate—Demand has continued active enough to prevent excess stocks of refined and the market has continued to lean toward the tight side. August production of anhydrous refined amounted to 19,564 tons, compared with 17,472 in July and 19,974 tons in August, 1953. Plant stocks on August 31 were 2,461 tons, against 2,303 on July 31.

Sodium Sulfide—Small lot sales have featured the market with supply and demand not far apart. August production of concentrated showed 1,218 tons, compared with 1,784 in the preceding month. Plant stocks on August 31 were 3,171 tons against 3,885 on July 31. Output of the other grades including liquid and crystals was 2,523 tons in August, compared with 2,119 in July. Plant stocks at the close of August were 203 tons, against 114 on July 31.

Sulphur Dioxide—Production amounted to 3,641 tons in August, compared with 3,721 in the preceding month. Plant stocks on August 31 were down to 713 tons, compared with 1,125 at the close of July.

Tin Chemicals—Prices remained steady throughout the past week. Sales while individually small showed up fair in the aggregate. The stability of Straits tin around 92c. per pound prevented any new change in prices for the entire list.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—According to the latest Bulletin issued by the Aluminum Association, no third round of aluminum expan- at this time is the decision of the Office of Defense Mobilization aftar long deliberation. As originally proposed this expansion would have added 400,000,000 pounds of annual primary capacity and three new producers. First metal was poured at a major producer's British Columbia plant early in August. As this huge project swings into full operation, it will become an important supplier of aluminum to U. S. fabricators.

Allotments of aluminum for defense and atomic energy needs during the fourth quarter of 1954 have been announced as 7 percent lower than third-quarter allotments. Forging-capacity goal has been increased by 27 percent to a total annual capacity of 504,150,000 pounds by the end of 1955. The additional capacity is needed to turn out more forged aluminum components for aircraft. New die-casting milestone was reached with initial operation of a new machine that will turn out aluminum die castings weighing up to 75 pounds. Designed specifically for the automotive industry, the new unit has an automatic ladling mechanism. Two new wrought alloys were announced. One is especially designed for weldability and adaptibility to structural applications; the other an electric conductor alloy for applications requiring high yield strength and low creep.

Copper—Market position firm with demand holding strong. Early sales for November have been substantial with trade estimates indicating that around 50,000

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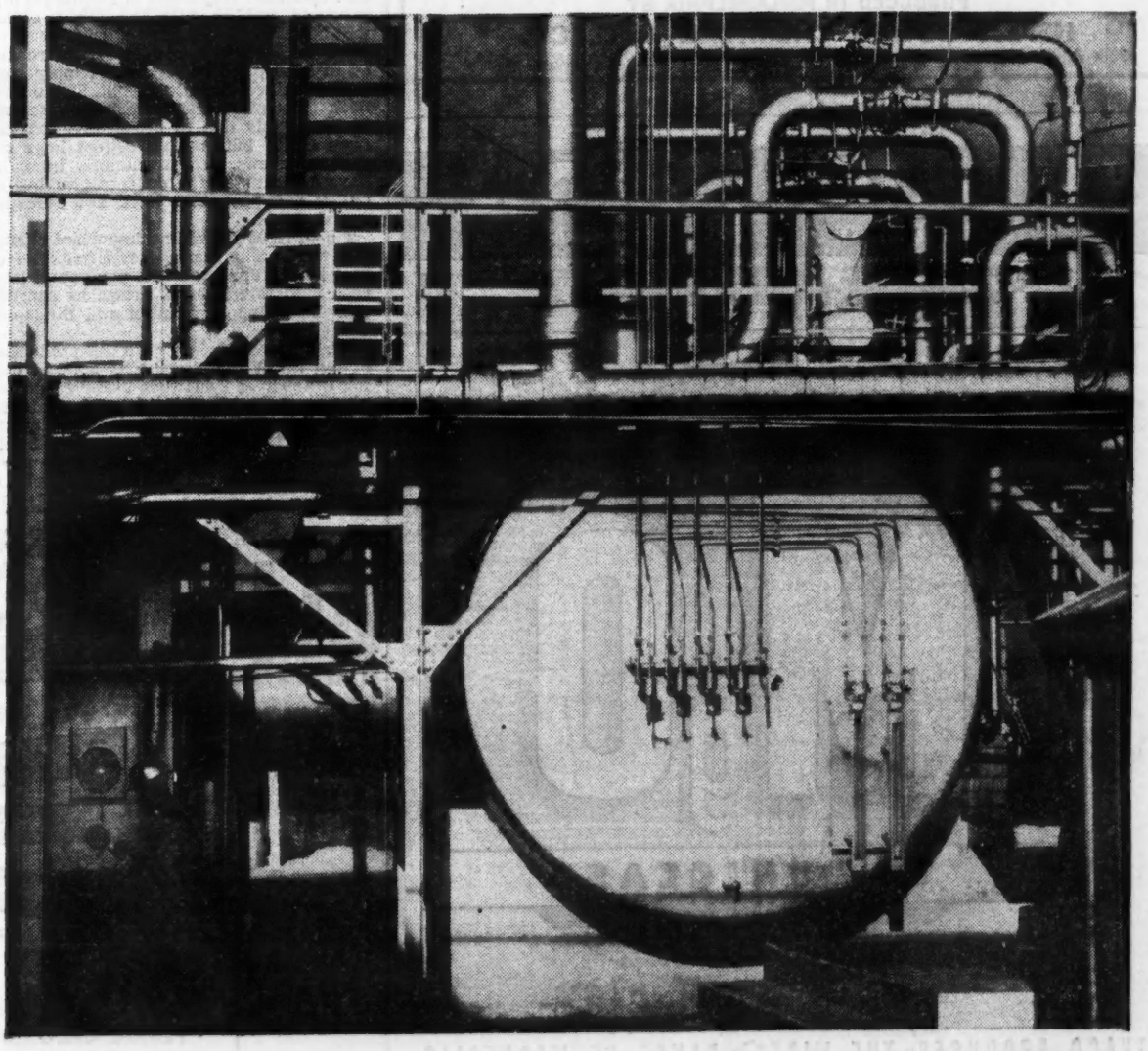

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tons have been booked up to the close of last week. December shipment also commanded some attention but most of the activity was confined to the current month. It looked as though quite a bit of pressure has been removed from custom smelters and producers by copper from government sources. At the close of the week electrolytic was priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis. Prices on the London market were irregularly lower.

Lead—Buying interest showed some improvement last week with sales for prompt shipment averaging fair. While no price change was announced, the tone of the market continued steady. At the close of the week, the common grade was priced at 14.80c. per pound St. Louis basis and 15c. at New York.

Magnesium—Bureau of the Census states that net shipments of magnesium mill products during September amounted to 1,183,000 pounds. This total was 6 percent above August shipments of 1,111,000 pounds. No allowance has been made for usual seasonal changes or number of working days in compiling this total or in computing percentage changes from previous periods. Data in this release represent complete coverage of magnesium mill products and were compiled from reports submitted on Form M24G by all companies shipping magnesium mill products. Data on September shipments of aluminum mill products, published in the M24-1 series, will be released at an early date.

Mercury—Small spot sales were reported at $330 per flask and the supply position remained definitely tight. There have been a lot of rumors regarding easement in the supply due to prospective arrivals from Spain but to date sellers have not reduced views. These rumors, however, have accentuated the conservative buying policy and purchases have not exceeded actual needs.

Tin—Prices showed no important change last week. The market for Straits tin on spot held around the 92c. per pound level with moderate interest shown by consumers. The tone in London and Singapore was soft.

Washington advices gave the production of pig tin at the Texas City smelter during October at 2,404 tons 3-star grade and 50 tons copan. September output amounted to 2,404 tons also. Production through October, 1954, 10, months, showed 22,392 tons.

According to Comtel, world stocks of tin at the end of July totaled 65,800 long tons against the revised end-June figure of 62,800 tons, according to the International Study Group. Stocks in the U. S., excluding the stockpile, on July 31 were 24,892 tons against 23,434 o month earlier. World consumption of tin metal in August was estimated by the Group at 11,300 tons against the revised July total of 11,400 tons. World tin plate production in August was 446,000 tons against 365,000 in July. U. S. output was 305,000 against 216,000 tons.

Zinc—More activity featured the zinc market last week. Galvanizers were in the market for November requirements for prime western and it was expected the steel plants will need to replenish stocks shortly. There was also a better inquiry for special high grade zinc. Regarding offers for stockpile use it was believed that quantities submitted to GSA included larger tonnages than offered in the preceding month. The tone of the market continued steady with prime western held at 11½c. per pound East St. Louis and at 12c. delivered New York.

DuPont Makes Appointments To Fill Management Posts

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has promoted David H. Dawson to assistant general manager of the company's textile fibers department, succeeding Andrew E. Buchanan, jr., who has become general manager of the department, replacing Robert L. Richards, now a member of the executive committee and the board of directors, and a vice-president of the company.

Dr. Dawson, with duPont since 1933, became director of sales for the pigments department in 1946, and in 1948 was named assistant general manager of that department. In 1951 he was appointed assistant general manager of the fabrics and finishes department, and in 1953 was named assistant general manager in charge of manufacturing of the textile fibers department.

Richard D. Hedreen, assistant manager of the Chicago sales office of duPont's explosives department, has been named manager of the department's technical service section. At the same time it was announced that Fred B. W. Hynes will succeed Mr. Hedreen as assistant manager at the Chicago office.

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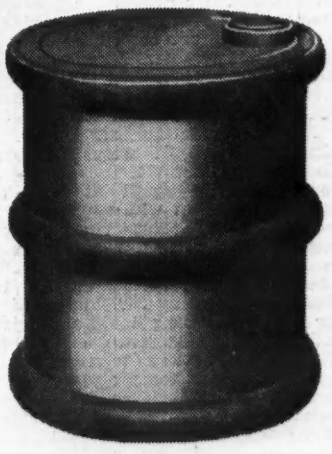
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Nat'l Carbon Vice-Pres.

Muscoe Burnett, jr., has been appointed vice-president of National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Mr. Burnett, whose headquarters will be in Chicago, joins National Carbon after many years with other Union Carbide divisions, including Oxwell Railroad Service Company, of which he was vice-president from 1942 until recently when its operations became part of Linde Air Products Company.

Ketona's Ammonia Plant Contract Goes to Fluor Corp.

Ketona Chemical Corporation, Ketona, Ala., jointly owned by Alabama By-Products Corporation of Birmingham and Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that contract for the engineering and construction of its projected anhydrous ammonia plant (within battery limits) has been awarded to the Fluor Corporation, Ltd., of Los Angeles. All auxiliary facilities and services required for an operable plant are to be provided by Ketona under separately negotiated contracts, engineering for which will be under the direction of Hercules Powder.

The plant will be located close by the Tarrant coke plant of Alabama By-Products whence cokeoven gas will be drawn as raw material. The plant will have annual capacity of 45,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia. It is scheduled to be in operation late in 1955, and is said to be unique in that it will be the first American synthetic ammonia plant to be based entirely on cokeoven gas.

Titanium Mill Products Hit New Quarterly Output High

The first government announcement of the quarterly output of titanium mill products, made last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration, shows a new high of 691,123 pounds for the third quarter of 1954. Production during the current quarter is running at about the same rate, according to officials of BDSA's miscellaneous metals and minerals division.

The third quarter total production of titanium mill products exceeded by 134,451 pounds the second quarter output of 557,672 pounds. First quarter production, as reported by the four producing companies, came to 579,939 pounds. In making public the quarterly production figures for the first three quarters of this year, which total 1,829,734 pounds, division spokesmen said no comparison with production in the similar nine months of 1953 was undertaken, because last year's figures are not considered sufficiently reliable.

CEGNY Will Hear Todd

Harry C. Todd, manager of the advertising and sales promotion department of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will discuss "Advertising and Sales Promotion in the Chemical Industry" before the Chemical Engineers of Greater New York at the Chemists' Club, New York, November 23, at 7:30 p.m.

Trade Briefs

Armour Research Foundation's ceramics and minerals research department has promoted John M. Neff to manager.

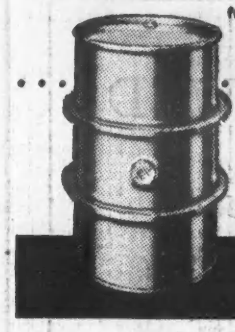
Dr. Paul D. Boyer, professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota, has been chosen the 1955 recipient of the Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry.

Agricultural Lime Purchases Fell Off Sharply During 1953

The National Lime Association, in a survey of agricultural lime consumption for 1953, reported a decrease of 6,300,000 tons, or 24 percent, in agricultural liming consumption under the previous year. Previously, consumption had remained at about 26,500,000 tons per year for four consecutive years. Last year's liming consumption was shown to be the lowest since 1943.

Concensus was that three factors precipitated the decrease:—1. The tonnage of liming materials sold without federal subsidy assistance was reduced by about thirty-three percent in 1953; 2. the severe drought had an adverse effect on consumption, and 3. the average net income of the farmer dropped slightly below 1952.

On the credit side, the association noted that the greatest percentage of lime purchased without federal subsidies since 1941 was achieved in 1953. Illinois led all other states with a total consumption of 2,800,000 tons. Minnesota, South Carolina, Nebraska, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island showed increases in consumption over 1952.



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Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

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Carbide Promotes Seven Within Plant Organization

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has promoted seven within its plant organization.

Roland D. Glenn has been appointed general superintendent of the plant at South Charleston, W. Va., to succeed K. H. Rowland, who has been shifted to New York as assistant works manager. Mr. Glenn, with Carbide since 1934, was superintendent in charge of resins and chemicals at South Charleston prior to his new post.

Frederick H. Belden, assistant superintendent at Carbide's Texas City, Tex., plant, has been made superintendent in charge of gaseous raw materials, gas production, utilities and office at South Charleston. Arthur P. Moss, assistant superintendent in charge of chemicals production at Carbide's Institute, W. Va., plant, has been made superintendent in charge of resins and chemicals at South Charleston.

C. N. Rucker, superintendent in charge of gas and utilities at South Charleston, has been appointed superintendent of the Torrance, Calif., plant. Henry B. Coons and L. N. Dickinson have been named assistant superintendents in charge of chemicals output at Institute. Mr. Coons, with Carbide since 1933, was an area supervisor at South Charleston prior to his new post. Mr. Dickinson previously was an area supervisor at Institute.

R. C. Hieronymus, in charge of all raw materials and olefin production at Texas City, has been named assistant superintendent in charge of all gas production and related units there.

Caranday Wax Seen Rising To Compete With Carnauba

The caranday palm tree of Paraguay, which grows extensively on the Chaco side of the Rio Paraguay, may soon become one of the principal dollar earners of that country, according to a Foreign Operations Administration report prepared by Frederic R. Fisher of the United States Operations Mission-Paraguay staff.

As in the case of the carnauba palm of northeastern Brazil, the caranday is valued as a source of a hard vegetable wax, which forms on its leaves as a protective coating against excessive evaporation of water. According to analytical tests, the Paraguayan wax is almost indistinguishable from carnauba wax in most respects.

With the increasing demand and relatively static production of carnauba wax, the development of the caranday wax industry in Paraguay appears almost assured. The previous operation of pilot plants has provided information needed as a basis for the erection and operation of commercial size plants. According to the report, such plants could be erected at moderate cost and within a year could be producing sufficient wax to supply Western hemisphere and European demand not now met by the carnauba palm.

Phosphorous Tribromide Commercially Available

Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Michigan, Mich., has announced the addition of phosphorous tribromide to its list of commercially available compounds. The company said its phosphorous tribromide is especially prepared for synthetic compounding. Specifications include a maximum boiling range of 2 degrees centigrade. It is packaged in glass bottles of a twenty pound net weight, five bottles to the wood case. Production is such that prompt shipment can be effected in quantities up to and including carloads.

Arkell & Smiths Elects

Harold G. Brownson, vice-president of Irving Trust Company, New York, has been elected a director of Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y. Arkell & Smiths recently acquired its fourth bag-making plant, at Hudson Falls, N. Y., and formed within the company a new flexible packaging division.

Borax Additive for Paints Offered With Added Fire-Retardant Feature

Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, has developed a special borate designated "FR-28," which it is offering as a fire-retardant additive for use in paints for fibrous wall board and similar surfaces. Development of the material follows a year of research, during which the company set out to develop a specific borate compound which would be superior to commonly used combinations of borax and boric acid, or other mechanical mixtures of borates. The company's resulting product has improved the washability or scrub resistance for this type of latex base paints, it was reported, and has corrected the problem of recrystallization of borates in the paint film.

Didecyl Phthalate Offered By Cabot for Insulator Use

The plastics chemicals division of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., has uncovered a new use for "Cabflex DDP" Cabot's didecyl phthalate. According to the company, "Cabflex DDP" has been tested and proved superior in high temperature wire vinyl insulation compounds, and at lower formulation costs.

The material reportedly has the lowest volatility of any primary monomeric ester which is commercially available as a vinyl resin plasticizer. For many years, Cabot points out, tricresyl phosphate was the only commercially available primary monomeric plasticizer classified as having low volatility. Technical information and samples of "Cabflex DDP" and Cabot's other plasticizers are available from the company's plastics chemicals division, 77 Franklin street, Boston.

WPB Party Speaker Set

A speaker has been selected for the fall cocktail party of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board and the National Production Authority, which will take place December 2 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C. He is Carl Morrison, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Filtrol Corp. Moves in Los Angeles

Filtrol Corporation has moved its general offices to 3250 East Washington boulevard, Los Angeles 23. The firm's new telephone number is Angeles 3-5111.

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Diamond Alkali Names Three at Muscle Shoals

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has filled three posts at its Muscle Shoals, Ala., plant, and has named a technical service representative for its export subsidiary, Diamond Alkali Inter-American Corporation.

Named as plant manager at the company's Muscle Shoals installation, recently purchased from the government, is Steve Pushaver. J. H. Horacek had been appointed assistant plant manager, and John W. Whittleman has become personnel manager. Fernando Castillo has been appointed technical service representative and will serve as a consultant to distributors and customers in the Caribbean area, and in Central and South America.

Mr. Puschaver has been transferred from the company's works in Painesville, Ohio, where he was general superintendent of the chlorine plant. He joined the company in 1941. Mr. Horacek was also transferred from Painesville. He served there as superintendent of power. Mr. Whittleman was transferred from the company's unit in Houston, Tex. He had served as staff assistant in personnel.

Glass Fiber Concerns Are Considering Merger

Shareholders of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and Glass Fibers, Inc., both of Toledo, Ohio, will be asked soon to vote on a consolidation of Glass Fibers and the Fiber Glass and Corrulux divisions of L-O-F into a new organization, to be known as Glass Fibers Corporation.

Under the plan, Libbey-Owens-Ford would acquire 53 percent of the stock of the new Glass Fibers Corporation in exchange for its Fiber Glass and Corrulux properties. Glass Fibers, Inc., would receive 47 percent of the new company's stock in exchange for its business and assets. Stockholders of Glass Fibers, Inc., would get one share of the new company for each share they now hold.

Insecticide Competition Seen Becoming Keener in Syria

The United States supplied 60 percent of Syria's 1953 imports of pesticides for agriculture and public health uses, but competition from European suppliers already is in evidence and United States manufacturers may have to extend their terms of credit and increase promotional activities to retain the Syrian market, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce reports.

Syrian consumption of pesticides in 1953 totaled slightly over 1,000 metric tons, 600 of which were sulfur. Twice as much is expected to be used by 1960. Nicotine sulfate, with an output of 2,600 pounds a year, is the only pesticide produced in Syria.

DeLargey in New Office

R. J. DeLargey, recently appointed division production manager of Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has established his headquarters at South Charleston, W. Va., location of the division's largest plant. Mr. DeLargey joined Westvaco Chemical Division in 1951 as general assistant to the operating vice-president and became director of engineering early in 1953.

United States Revenue Returns Details Are Reported for August

Details of collections of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for August have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	August 1954	August 1953
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$1,299,000	$4,231,000
Distilled spirits, domestic excise tax	119,942,000	106,296,000
Distilled spirits, imported excise tax	14,464,000	15,861,000
Gasoline	75,821,000	208,656,000
Lubricating oils	5,965,000	17,381,000
Matches	788,000	1,119,000
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	44,000	34,000
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	7,000	3,000
Sugar	6,173,000	17,194,000
Toilet preparations, excise tax	5,964,000	11,701,000
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,430,000	8,830,000

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., now offers a booklet on "Skydrol" fire-resistant hydraulic fluid.

Albert E. Forster, president of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been elected a member of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, an organization which directs the activities of 4-H Clubs throughout the nation.

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Monsanto Chemical Company Fills 3 Division Positions

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Benjamin F. Lynip, jr., director of research for the company's merchandising division. William F. Amon, jr., has been appointed assistant manager of product development for the development department of the company's research and engineering division and Carl C. Svoboda has been put in charge of purchasing construction materials and raw materials for the newly formed Mobay Chemical Company, jointly owned by Monsanto and Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

Mr. Lynip was formerly director of planning and statistics for California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Amon was formerly commercial development manager for a division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Svoboda was formerly a purchasing agent for Monsanto.

Diamond Alkali Lets Contract For Muscle Shoals Rebuilding

First step in getting the Muscle Shoals, Ala., chlorine-caustic soda plant of Diamond Alkali Company into production by January 1, was taken last week as the company awarded a contract to Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, for rehabilitation and construction of certain additions to the plant and equipment.

Recently purchased by Diamond from the government, the Muscle Shoals plant was built by the Leonard firm in 1950-1952 to meet an anticipated chlorine shortage as a result of the Korean crisis. When the shortage failed to materialize, the plant was maintained in standby condition. Declared "surplus property" by the government late last year, it was purchased by Diamond in October.

Aluminum Products Firm Is Planned for Colombia

Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. R. Grace & Co., New York, and J. Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian industrialist, have reportedly entered into an agreement to form a company in Colombia to manufacture aluminum products. The three, it was said, will be the principal stockholders but negotiations are proceeding with other Colombian investors to be shareholders in the new company. The firm will supply the Colombian market with aluminum sheet, foil extrusions and other aluminum products.

Hercules Elects Goodman

John E. Goodman, treasurer and member of the board of directors of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been elected a member of the company's finance committee. Mr. Goodman has been treasurer of the company since January 1, and was elected to the board of directors September 29.

Glass Container Shipments: Sept.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during September were 6,375,000 compared with 6,233,000 in August, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,142,000 in September, compared with 1,141,000 in August; and toiletries, 689,000 in September as compared with 775,000 in August.

Total shipments of wide-month glass containers in gross during September were 4,259,000, compared with 3,558,000 in August. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 408,000 in September, compared with 381,000 in July; and toiletries and cosmetics 173,000 in September, as compared with 215,000 in August.

Seaplant Chemical Elects Spence Sales Vice-Pres.

Seaplant Chemical Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., has announced the election of Byron Spence as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Spence was general sales manager of the Junket Brand Foods Corporation for a number of years prior to World War II. During the war years, he was chief of the food branch of the lend-lease operation. Mr. Spence joined the Seaplant in 1952.

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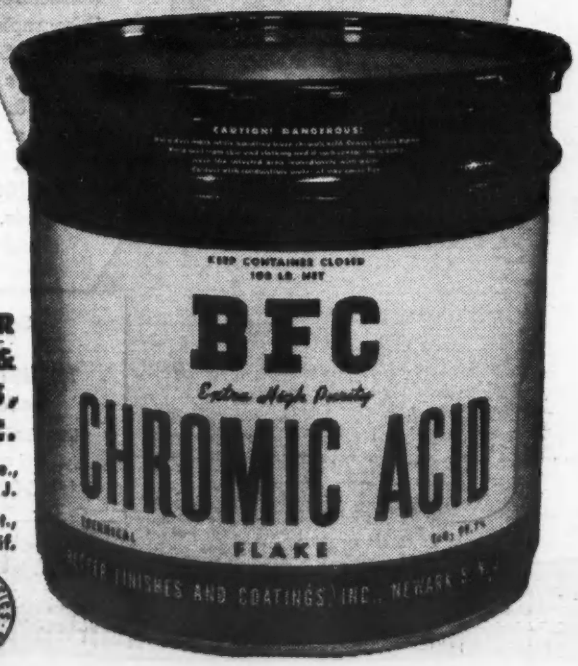

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined slightly last week from 109.64 in the preceding period to 109.62. Price of nitrogen solutions was advanced by a major producer for the November-December period. The demand for ammonium sulfate was not unusually active but there was considerable interest in the Korean order which calls for a substantial quantity. The extension of domestic contract prices for the remainder of the fertilizer year suggests a steady market at least for ammonium sulfate. Korea is also in the market for a round quantity of superphosphate and for 10,000 tons of potassium sulfate. Bids for these materials will be opened late this month and shipments are expected to start by the middle of December.

Domestic demand for phosphate rock and superphosphate has not exceeded seasonal limits. Greece recently purchased 100,000 tons of superphosphate from foreign producers and Japan has covered requirements of potassium muriate for a six month period with French producers. Nitrogenous process tankage continued exceedingly scarce with prices nominally higher at $4.75 per unit. It looked as though buyers may have to increase their bids to bring out castor pomace. Dried blood was unchanged but tankage was lower on lack of support. Domestic steamed bone meal was priced higher by some sellers, the market closing with a split price range.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate—Market position firm but shipments not moving too freely. The extension of contract prices through May, 1955, suggests a steady market. The trade is interested in the tonnage that will be required for Korea. The total is 180,000 tons or equivalent materials. Bids will be opened late this month (November 26-29) and shipments are expected to start by December 15. A prominent authority estimates that 100,000 tons will be placed with Japan and that 20,000 to 40,000 tons will be taken off the American market.

Bone Meal—Domestic steamed is strong and seems to be slated for higher prices. While there were still limited offerings at $65 per ton for carlots, some sellers named $68. Stockfeed demand continued active.

Castor Pomace—The fact that $30 a ton has been bid for several weeks without bringing out offerings has led to the belief by some trade interests that a higher price may be in order.

Fish Meal—Market steady for menhaden and with no apparent pressure to sell at current quotations. The active production season is now over.

Lime—National Lime Association in a survey states that consumption of agricultural lime last year was down 24 percent from the preceding year and the lowest since 1943. Severe drought, lower farm income and reduced federal subsidy were the primary factors in bringing about the decline.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Two cars were offered last week in the middlewest at $4.75 per unit of ammonia for prompt shipment. The available tonnage remained scarce with producers experiencing difficulty in securing raw materials.

Potassium Muriate—Domestic contract deliveries continued good with a tendency to expand. It was stated that Japan has placed orders for a half year's supply with European producers. The amount involved was said to be 200,000 tons.

Sodium Nitrate—Not much activity at this period of the year. Prices steady with supply being built up to cover next spring demand.

Superphosphate—Shipments continued fair but not in excess of the seasonal average. Stocks of both normal and triple are comfortable at present. The Korean order is said to include 45,000 tons of superphosphate.

Tankage—Reduced buying interest for stockfeed use has resulted in lower prices. Locally, the market was quoted at $6.75 per unit of ammonia while Chicago named $7.50.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Only light to moderate trading was reported during the week as interest continued to lag. Blood meal and tankage, soft

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
109.63	109.64	110.86	111.33

(For Current Prices see page 9)

the previous week, were trading on November and future production at still lower quotations. Castor pomace remained tight with no material available. 16 20 grade ammonium phosphate appeared to be the most active of inorganic items although sales have declined over the past three week period. Domestic fish meal continued firm with trading into Spring at $2.15 per unit of protein.

Ruling prices were—Ammonium nitrate—$29.84 per ton, domestic and Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both domestic and Canadian. $100.24 per ton, 13 39 grade, domestic, in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. bulk $4 discount per ton.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, Canadian and domestic f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk.

Blood meal—$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82 per ton, steamed, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$40 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Domestic activity slow which is natural during the off season. Production of DDT and BHC has been substantially curtailed. Export inquiries are in the market for both materials from the Far East and from South American countries. It was stated that foreign competition for BHC is exceedingly keen. New prices for parathion and malathion are still being revised but have not been released for publication to date.

BHC—August production was placed at 3,430,204 pounds, compared with 7,047,163 in July and 4,407,143 pounds in August last year. The gamma isomer content in August amounted to 572,944 pounds against 1,136,880 in the preceding month and 639,221 pounds in August, 1953.

DDT—Output during August showed 6,609,712 pounds, compared with a revised total of 9,446,332 in July and 4,316,805 pounds in August last year.

2,4-D Acid — Production in August amounted to 1,253,152 pounds, compared with a revised total of 2,238,786 in July and 972,894 pounds in August, 1953. Output of 2,4-D acid esters and salts was 974,504 pounds, against 1,414,125 in the previous month and 794,240 pounds in August a year ago. Production of acid equivalent of 2,4-D acid esters and salts was placed at 734,055 pounds in August, compared with 1,098,454 in July and 620,152 pounds in August, 1953.

Peruvian pesticide imports rose from 7,000,000 pounds in 1948 to 16,000,000 pounds in 1953, according to the Department of Commerce.

Breakdown by country of origin for 1953 is not yet available but statistics indicate that the United States was the source of 88 percent of imports in 1952. Other relatively important supplying countries were Western Germany and the United Kingdom. Although U. S. pesticides are usually more costly than those imported from other countries, they are in the greatest demand because of high quality. However, there is growing competition from European sources, particularly for BHC, nicotine sulfate, phosphatic insecticides, etc., because of the price differential. In view of the efforts of European suppliers to increase their share of the Peruvian pesticide market, it is advisable that U. S. exporters quote competitive prices at all times. Price considerations are especially important in this market.

Prospects are good for a continuing large or increased participation of the United States in Peruvian market for pesticides, particularly in the agricultural field. Requirements are steadily growing and local preferences favor U. S. products, largely because of quality considerations. The principal insecticide produced in Peru is calcium arsenate, output of which amounted to 2,970,000 pounds in 1953. About 2,500,000 pounds of copper sulfate were manufactured in 1953, but practically all the output was used in the mining industry, and only 150,000 pounds consumed as an agricultural fungicide.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

This market featured a steady price situation over the past week. Materials were offered at the same price levels, which were expected to hold without movement in either direction over the coming weeks. Some concern was expressed in regard to the large stocks of some materials, notably in aromatic solvents. In most areas, however, stocks were not considered troublesome, provided sales continued at their present rate. Toluol supplies were more than ample to fill consumers' needs, a situation that was also true of xylol. Production of each could be stepped up if the need arose. The government's demands for toluol have been light, compared to earlier figures. Partial aromatic solvent sales picked up slightly, due chiefly to an increased industrial demand. At the same time, aliphatics experienced a routine interest that moved material at a steady but unexceptional pace.

The market for liquefied petroleum gases continued to strengthen throughout the northern Atlantic states, and in other areas where colder weather spurred sales. Stocks of both propane and butane were entirely ample and, with underground storage, were considered adequate for the coming months. No shortages were expected unless the winter proved unusually severe or a transportation tieup developed. Demand for microcrystalline waxes continued brisk, with most consumers' obtaining the material they needed, but with little if any exeess material on the market. Prices at the present were considered quite firm, with no reason seen for adjustments in either direction.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—This material was expected to finish the year in a considerably firmer position than it occupied at the start. Demand in the past thirty days has been somewhat more active, it was stated in the industry, and continued a gradual upward trend. There was an ample amount of material on the market, however, and it appeared that there would be no shortages in the immediate future. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—The sales picture for both the regular and the specially refined materials continued to be good, but showed no sizable change in the week just past. Most producers reported moving their output fairly satisfactorily, but stated that they undoubtedly could fill more orders if the need demanded. Sales for October were roughly comparable to those of September, it was stated, although at least one producer reported a slight increase during that period.

Partial Aromatics — Producers hoped that by pushing sales during the final quarter the year's total would surpass that of last year. A number of makers have found the third quarter record this year quite satisfactory, although others noted a decided slack. The resumption of full-scale production in the automobile industry spurred demand for material used in finishes, and this source would remain active for the balance of the year, it was stated.

Stoddard Solvent — Consumers maintained a rate of demand about level with that of the past months, leading sources in the industry to expect a continued steady and uneventful market over the balance of the year. Prices held as previously quoted.

Xylol—Material moved fairly well to a broad consumer demand. Most manufacturers appeared fairly well satisfied with their present rate of sales, although they could have supplied a greater demand if it arose. Prices were unchanged and were expected to remain firm.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 23 totaled 273,295,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 271,061,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,234,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,608,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 626,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
104.75	104.75	104.40	105.38

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — This market continued to strengthen throughout the northern Atlantic states, and in other areas where colder weather spurred sales. The amount of pickup was considered about in line with expected seasonal developments, according to industry sources. At present, stocks of both propane and butane were entire y ample and, with underground storage, were considered adequate for the coming months. No shortages were expected unless the winter proved unusually severe or a transportation tieup developed. Prices were steady, with propane and butane quoted at 8c. per gallon in the New York harbor area and at 3½c. per gallon in the Group 3 area. No changes were expected in quotations in the coming weeks, it was reported.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Wax demand maintained a brisk pace over the past week and continued to take manufacturers' output at a good rate. In the present market, no consumers were hard pressed to obtain shipments, and at the same time, there was little if any unsold material on the market. Sales were expected to rema n good during at least the balance of the year, with prices steady during that period.

Paraffin—Export demand has held up pretty well so far this quarter, but shipments to foreign countries, particularly to Mexico and Latin America, have not been up to averages for the rest of the year, it was stated by sources in the industry. Demand for crude scale and refined grades continued to be quite good from domestic users and were expected to hold on an even keel over the rest of the year. Prices at the present were considered quite firm, with no reason for adjustments in either direction for the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ended October 22 came to 1,084,000 barrels per day, it was reported by the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with a daily average of 866,000 barrels during the week ended October 15, and with a daily average of 1,032,700 barrels in the four week period ended October 22.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in November is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,470,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,470,000 forecast for October. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 101,500,000 barrels in November, a gasoline yield of 43.5 percent, and total crude runs of 7,050,000 barrels daily.

Tetraethyl Lead—Reductions were announced for tetraethyl lead compounds by the major producers last week. The cuts in prices affected material for both motor and aviation use and amounted to approximately 1 cent per pound. The current reductions were the third effected this year, others having been made in March and May. Production efficiencies reportedly made the reductions possible.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The solvent and diluent market continued in a routine pattern over the week with demand at a good level. Stocks were reported adequate to meet all requirements. Listings were firm and unchanged as follows:—Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners quoted 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin Area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, same basis.

LPG's witnessed little change as heavy demand continued for butane in the face of limited supplies. Inquiry for propane was moderate and was not expected to reach any peak until colder temperatures developed. Stocks remained ample.

High melting point paraffin waxes received heavy demand due to both domestic and export requirements with all grades in limited supply.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

For the Bookshelf

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. Thirteenth edition. By Philip B. Hawk, Bernard L. Oser and William H. Summerson. Cloth; 1,439 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: The Blakiston Company. $12.

With the collaboration of scientists from many of the leading universities, hospitals, medical schools, private industry laboratories and government research institutions, the authors have produced an up-to-date authoritative volume of the theory, principles and practice of physiological chemistry.

This thirteenth edition represents considerable revision and increase in text matter over previous editions. Latest technics and research tools are employed in the methods used throughout the book. These include column and paper chromatography, electrophoresis, countercurrent distribution, isotopes, etc. There are new sections on the biochemistry of liver disease, of bones and teeth, and on such materials as cholinestearase, adrenal cortical and pituitary hormones. Many improved or new clinical technics are discussed.

MARKETING — THE YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, 1954. Cloth; xiv+506 pages, 6x9 inches. Washington: United States Department of Agriculture. $1.75 (from the Superintendent of Documents).

This year's official publication of the Department of Agriculture has to do with an aspect of agriculture which calls for a large measure of promotive attention. Agriculture, in common with all other divisions of industry, depends for its very existence, and, of course, for its progress, upon its ability to sell what it producers—at a profit. It has more to learn than any other industry in that direction. Because of the trends of recent years in the relation of government to agriculture in an economic sense, it has not been particularly keen to study the potentially contributive lessons.

This yearbook, says the Secretary of Agriculture, is a contribution to the search for facts needed for understanding the economic problems of marketing. The value of its contribution will depend on the kind and quantity of understanding applied to the assimilation and application of what it has to say in the eighteen sections into which its topic is divided. There will be, for example, many who will not agree with the statement on page 34 about the possibility of an increasing dependence of the pioneer upon the processor; they will be inclined to believe that processing will be integrated with production in agricultural practice.

This book, in any extent, can do a deal of good for those who believe that agriculture should be a self-reliant, self-sufficient free enterprise. It can help toward that condition. It should be given full opportunity to do so.

CHEMICALS EVALUATED AS INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS AT ORLANDO, FLA. Compiled by W. W. King. Agricultural Handbook No. 69, Entomology Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Paper; 397 pages, 8x10 inches. Washington: United States Department of Agriculture. $2.25 (from the Superintendent of Documents).

This is the second report on investigations begun in 1942 to develop control methods for insects and arachnids of medical importance to the armed forces. It comprises several lots of compounds received up to July, 1952, a total of almost 11,000. It does not include compounds of which the chemical composition was unknown or held in confidence at request of the submitting agencies. Those agencies included eight universities.

The results are tabulated for tests, on lice, mosquito larvae, fleas, ticks, and chiggers. The data are presented in a very long alphabetical list of the compounds, investigated, the arrangement being that of used in Chemical Abstracts Index. Each listed compound has an item number and an Orlando number, and summarized data are tabulated accordingly. In a supplementary index, the two numbers are cross-identified in a tabulation according to the Orlando numbers.

The data presented in this report have a broad field of useful application. They can contribute much to the effectiveness of movements to make humanly habitable regions which are blocked against the increasing need for such expansion by infestations of disease-bearing insects.

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Texas Co. Increases Staff Of Recently-Formed Dept.

Appointment of administrative and staff personnel in the recently established research and technical department of Texas Company, New York, has been announced by F. H. Holmes, vice-president in charge of the department. Appointed as assistant general manager is W. A. McMillan. Gus Kaufman has been named operations manager.

Appointed in the research division are W. J. Coppoc, manager of research; T. C Heisig, assistant manager of products research, and C. E. Moser, assistant manager of process research. In the technical services division new assignees include R. W. Hall as manager of technical services, A. L. Brodie as assistant manager of technical automotive services, M. L. Langworthy as assistant manager of technical services for manufacturers' services, and R. R. Thurston, assistant manager of technical services for industrial products.

Assignees at the company's Beacon, N. Y., laboratories include C. E. Cummings, superintendent; R. L. Sawyer, director of research; R. E. Conary, assistant director of research, and Bruce Hegeman, director of technical services. At the Port Arthur, Tex., and Port Neches, Tex., laboratories, C. T. Anne has been named superintendent and H. D. Massin has become director of research. Du Bois Eastman has been appointed director of research at the Montebello, Cal., laboratory. Newly named as regional managers of technical services are B. Y. McCarty in Chicago, C. E. Emmons in Los Angeles, and O. P. Puryear in Houston, Tex. K. L. Hollister has been named technical representative for the department in Detroit, Mich.

Lithium Corp. Appointments Are Made in No. Carolina

Lithium Corporation of America has named J. D. Herman project engineer at its new Bessemer City, N. C., plant, which is expected to be in production early next year, and has announced twelve other appointments. The appointees, with their positions at Bessemer City, are as follows:—R. L. Nielsen, chief design engineer; H. J. Andrews, assistant design engineer; G. A. Munson, general manager; D. D. Michalek, geologist; F. A. Dixon, buyer; Robert H. Smith, audit clerk, E. F. Golob, chemical engineer; J. W. Setzer, chemical engineer; R. E. Jurkovski, electrical engineer; C. J. Vanderbilt, mechanical engineer; J. N. McClure, mine superintendent; and C. H. Robinson, assistant geologist.

Phillips Acquires Curry Co.

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has acquired all the capital stock of Curry Chemical Company. Scottsbluff, Neb., and fourteen of its affiliated companies. The properties include a fertilizer mixing plant, warehouses and a hundred agricultural ammonia distributing plants.

Chemical Engineers Plan Awards

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will present the awards in its annual student contest at an award dinner to be held December 14 at the Statler hotel, New York. The problem this year was one of overall economics concerning the desirability of replacing a thermal reforming process with a catalytic reforming process.

National Starch Announces A Soluble Resin Adhesive

A new general-purpose resin adhesive that is soluble in the de-inking solutions used by paper mills in processing waste paper has been developed by National Adhesives division of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Trade named "Resyn 60-R-3132," the new product will permit manufacturers of books, magazines and other products such as business forms, cartons, boxes, bags and containers to use resins in their operations without rendering these articles of production cuttings from them of little or no value when they are returned to paper mills as paper stock.

The new adhesive is based on an alkali-soluble polyvinyl acetate copolymer emulsion. It is a cold-setting liquid glue that dries rapidly, permitting high-speed production. The adhesive bond is strong and flexible and is unaffected by moisture and heat.

Hooker Electrochemical Co. Announces 3 Appointments

Recent personnel changes at Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., include the addition of Edward Padlo and A. C. Forster to the engineering staff and the naming of Miss Florence W. Hollingsworth as office manager of the New York district sales office.

Mr. Padlo was employed by Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, as a field engineer prior to joining Hooker. Mr. Forster was formerly with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Tonawanda, N. Y., plant. Miss Hollingsworth has been with Hooker since 1926.

Nuodex Products Receives Patent for Mildew Fungicide

United States patent 2,692,204 has been issued to Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., to cover "Super Ad-It," used widely in the paint industry to prevent paint mildew attack. Essentially a phenyl mercury compound, according to Arthur Minich, executive vice-president, Nuodex "Super Ad-It" has been designed to provide fungicidal protection of paint films coupled with the lack of injurious effects to people using it and side effects in the coatings where it is employed.

Bids Wanted

Chlorine, liquid, 162,000 lbs., req. 4439-G, Nov. 15, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Dichloromethane, 1,848 pts., inv. 214-B, Nov. 15, Topeka AFD, Contracting Officer, Topeka, Kans.

Di-isopropyl methyl phosphonate, 10,000 lbs. inv. 92, Nov. 12, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Ethyl acetate, 12,561 gals., inv. 214-B, Nov. 15, Topeka AFD, Contracting Officer, Topeka, Kans.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 11,994 gals., inv. 214-B, Nov. 15, Topeka AFD, Contracting Officer, Topeka, Kans.

Paint, 19,000 gals. deck paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-259, Nov. 24, 47,500 gals. oil paint, inv. 383-241, Nov. 22, Aviation supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Other than the reduction for isobutyraldehyde announced the previous week, there were no price changes that took place for organics. Most materials, particularly the solvents, polyols and amines were firm at present prices.

Good solvent call moved a steady volume of acetone, ethyl alcohol, MEK, esters and butyl alcohol. Total production capacity continued to influence the stability of acetone's price structure. No open break in schedules has come about. Most producers were reporting that they have been able to move their output without difficulty. Alcohol prices have turned stronger. Demand was good and some sources were eyeing the market with an increase in mind, it was said. Producers were moving what butyl alcohol they make, either in form of alcohol or the ester. Methanol continued to move well for fill-in antifreeze business and to a somewhat improved industrial call.

Movement of glycols has held up despite contract price advances early last month. Propylene glycol was said to be selling very well. Demand was not only satisfactory from many regular outlets, but, there was also good interest from polyester resins. Formaldehyde has been going strongly. Demand from resins and adhesives was good. A fair demand continued to hold PE in its present market position. Producers were looking for more business here.

The refined glycerine picture was very firm. Producers of synthetic and natural material moved their output at an excellent clip. Demand was expected to be well maintained. Crude glycerine was still short. Glacial acetic acid was moving slightly better. Butadiene activity was fairly good. Formic acid sales were very good. A good demand was noted for iso-octyl alcohol.

Acetic Acid—Movement of glacial has improved in recent months. A slight buildup in activity for textiles has brought increased interest. Rayon output was reported to be slightly better than it was earlier. However, the volume of sales is not as high as former years. Price schedules were steady at previous listings. Trade sources indicated that there was much less price shading than existed in previous months.

August production of synthetic acid totaled 34,536,520 pounds, compared with 37,290,390 pounds produced in July and 42,683,676 pounds turned out in August of last year, information received from the Tariff Commission relates. Output of natural acid amounted to 1,574,000 pounds in August, 1,464,000 pounds in July and 1,862,000 pounds in August 1953.

Acetone—No price revisions were noted in the market for this solvent. Demand has been sufficient to move most producer's material without any need for shading. However, there were still recurrent trade rumors of offerings below 8c. per pound.

Alcohol—Producers indicated that this was a good solid market. Where producers differed in their views of the overall situation. One source would say, "Conditions have been firm ever since the end of June," while another supplier would indicate that the market was a little better than it was earlier. Both ended up at the same point, a relatively strong market with a well sustained demand.

Demand has been equally good in all directions, including industrial uses, solvents, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Activity for cosmetics was said to have just passed its peak for the holiday season coming up. There was adequate production capacity to take care of current consumption.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during September, 1954, compared with September, 1953, are as follows:—

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Isobutyraldehyde, 21½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.33	132.06	132.06

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Production

	Gallons 1954	1953
†Ethyl	30,650,049	28,988,777
*Completely denatured	108,933	62,996
*Specially denatured	15,996,852	18,020,095

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	853,843	2,217,886
tax free	30,121,875	33,880,701
*Completely denatured	99,461	59,716
*Specially denatured	16,717,137	18,257,251

Stocks

†Ethyl	56,551,917	65,287,010
*Completely denatured	22,909	25,908
*Specially denatured	6,252,973	6,525,507

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in September, 1954, and September, 1953, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1954	1953
Corn and corn products	3,930,364	6,076,370
Rye and rye products	12,000	.....
Malt and malt products	767,504	407,426
Wheat and wheat products	3,642,435	4,677,348
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	8,493,223	.....
Other grain	.....	29,000
Total grain	16,845,526	11,190,144
Ethylene gas	13,345,299	11,128,331
Other materials	10	47,190

	Wine gallons 1954	1953
Molasses	4,122,624	6,968,381
Ethyl sulfate	14,120,479	13,407,371
Sulfite liquors	17,383,100	21,911,100
Other materials	3,503,473	3,985,179
†Products used in redistillation	3,336,375	5,888,313

†Proof gallons.

Butadiene—Current activity was described as "fairly good." What slowing down had been present during the summer months passed, and movement now was steady. Prices were unchanged from former listings. A relatively good movement to GRS rubber was anticipated as production of tubeless tires is advanced to fill needs for new equipment and stockpile requirements.

Butyl Alcohol—A steady market picture was seen for butanol. Producers were selling what they made. Some material moved as the alcohol and part of the movement was for acetate. Trade sources did not consider the market as soft. But, there was a good amount of competition among the various isomers themselves and with ketones. A better call was noted from lacquers, in line with the generally improved solvent demand in this last quarter. Prices were steady and reported firm.

Ethanolamines—August production of mono-, di and tri- isomers totaled 5,178,863 pounds, against 5,196,317 pounds turned out in July and 4,953,974 pounds produced in August of last year, statistics from the Tariff Commission relate.

Ethyl Ether—It was reported that there was a reasonably good movement. However, stocks were ample with present ethanol production at a good rate. And, producers would like to sell more ether. No price revisions were expected.

Production of technical and USP material in August amounted to 2,813,131 pounds, compared with 2,530,669 pounds in July and 1,908,443 pounds in August 1953, according to the Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—Trade sources indicated that demand has been moving the material strongly. Call from adhesives in bonding operations and from synthetic resins has been quite good, it was added. Prices were very firm at current levels. No revisions were currently anticipated. Supplies were adequate to handle present needs.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) amounted to 82,785,738 pounds in August, as against 68,558,838 pounds (revised) in July and 101,345,010 pounds in August 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Formic Acid—Producers indicated that sales of this acid were quite satisfactory. Current production was moving out nice-

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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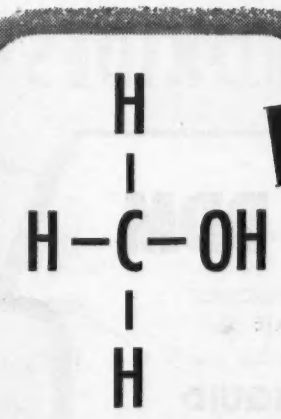

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ly to fill orders, it was said. Supplies were ample for expected needs.

August production of formic acid totaled 832,460 pounds, compared with July output of 1,046,831 pounds and 1,158,922 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Glycerine—Demand for refined grades has remained quite good. Producers moved a steady volume of glycerine to cellophane, synthetic resins, explosives and pharmaceuticals. Movement of alkyd resins, especially since production of new automobile models got started, has supplied a good call for glycerine. Orders for use in modified alkyds had been good during production of last year's models, but some sources reported demand from that direction has intensified.

Use of cellophane in super market displays has provided a boost for glycerine sales. Even without a heavy military call, explosives used in construction and mining have sustained the call for this polyol.

Refined prices were very firm at current levels. No changes were reported for prices of crude grades either. Crudes have been in short supply. Stocks of refined material have been ample for present needs.

Isobutyraldehyde—A sharp decrease in price schedules announced the previous week, took effect November 1. CP material became 27½c. per pound in carlots, while technical material was offered at 19½c. per pound in tankcars.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—Activity in this market was considered fairly good. Although there continued to be competition with other products, overall volume of plasticizers sales maintained a good call for this octyl alcohol. Prices were firm at old levels. Suppies were sufficient for consumer requirements.

Isopropyl Alcohol—There has been some increase in demand due to the firmer ethanol price structure. However, production has been adequate to accommodate consumption requirements. And, prices of isopropanol were steady at previous quotations.

Methanol—Producers indicated sales have been going very well. A good volume of methanol moved for antifreeze use and industrial consumption. Although the greatest part of antifreeze canning is already passed, there was still a good deal of refill business where buyers were filling up their pipelines. Some sources have indicated that industrial outlets were now commanding a little more attention than they had during the height of the antifreeze canning season. Price schedules have held firm at previously established levels. Production was adequae to cope with current calls.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—The general level of activity for MEK was considered good. Demand for all solvents has been well sustained, as producers had anticipated earlier. October sales were reported to have been quite good. Producers were now getting more call from lacquers for use in finishing operations in the auto industry. New car models have added impetus to the demand. There was also good movement to the furniture industry which has been running at a good production rate for several months. It was added that call for MEK for all solvent outlets was good. Adequate production was available to handle the demand. Prices were firm without change.

Pentaerythritol—There has been no significant change in the market. A fair demand continued to hold PE in its current position. Trade sources would like to see a little more activity, but the volume has been sufficient to keep prices firm. It was added that overall volume has not been as strong as it otherwise might be due to competition with other polyols. Some losses were also felt because of new captive production that has come into operation. Otherwise, the market was felt to be relatively steady. A producer stated that it was able to move what was currently being produced. In general, however, supplies were readily available.

Propylene Glycol—Producers indicated this glycol was moving along nicely. Production was said to be moving out as fast as it was being made, without any inventory buildup. It was said that there was a nice volume going to polyester resins. General movement in a variety of other consuming outlets was also good. Prices were firm at levels established October 1. Supplies were adequate for demand.

NOTICE

A new catalog of some 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals has come out. If you have not already received your copy of *List No. 39*, you can get it by writing to Distillation Products Industries, Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company).

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Cottonseed Oil Sale Total Reaches 6,641 Long Tons

The Department of Agriculture sold 6,641 long tons of once-refined cottonseed oil October 22 under its October 12 offering of 25,000 tons of the oil for export sale. The prices ranged from an average of 10.10 cents per pound for off-summer yellow to 11.09 cents a pound for prime, bleachable summer yellow.

Sales consisted of 3,964 tons of prime bleachable summer yellow; 492 tons of summer yellow; 1,890 tons of summer yellow and 295 tons of off-summer yellow. Successful bidders were Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bunge Corporation, New York, and Interoceanic Commodities Corporation, New York. The department received bids for the purchase of 15,678 long tons of the oil but rejected most of them on the grounds that the prices offered were below the level of prices which it deemed to be in line with world prices for competing oils. Announcement was made October 25 by the department that it will offer another 25,000 long tons of once-refined cottonseed oil for export sale in accordance with notice NOCS-9. The oil is being offered for delivery, f.o.b. buyer's vessel, east coast, Gulf coast or west coast. The bids will be received until 1 p.m., CST, November 3 by the New Orleans office of the Commodity Credit Corporation and accepted by 2 p.m., CST, November 4.

The department is also offering 10,000 long tons of crude cottonseed oil for export sale under competitive bids, to be opened November 3 by the New Orleans office. The oil will be from the 1954 price support program and will be offered as it becomes available. Bidders may ask for staggered deliveries during November, December and January.

Pitts. Plate Paint Division Posts to Shepard, Neubauer

Appointment of Wallace E. Shepard, jr., as national industrial account executive for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint and brush division has been announced by E. D. Peck, divisional vice-president. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Shepard was manager, industrial paint sales, of the Springdale, Pa., paint plant for eight years. Associated with Pittsburgh Plate Glass since 1929, Mr. Shepard in his new post will make his headquarters at the firm's general office in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas E. Neubauer, assistant manager of industrial sales at the Milwaukee, Wis., paint division, will succeed Mr. Shepard as industrial paint sales manager at Springdale. Mr. Neubauer joined the Milwaukee industrial sales staff in 1939. After serving in paint sales capacities in Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, he became assistant manager, industrial sales, at Milwaukee in 1953.

Horizons Names Cunningham Chemistry Department Head

Edwin T. Goodridge, president of Horizons, Inc., Princeton, N. J., has announced the appointment of Dr. George L. Cunningham as head of the chemistry department of Horizons in Cleveland, Ohio. Until joining the organization, Dr. Cunningham was associate professor of chemistry at the University of Cincinnati and during that time was also technical director of Commonwealth Engineering, Dayton, Ohio, and supervisor in chemistry at Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex.

Prior to his associate professorship, Dr. Cunningham was an executive in the research and development department of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, assistant director of research for Diamond Alkali Company and manager of the technical service department of Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Lease Filers Get Extensions

The Department of the Interior has granted persons who file applications for oil and gas leases on federally owned acquired lands prior to August 31, 1954, but who failed to list their holdings of applications and leases on such lands in the same state, an opportunity to file such information to prevent loss of priority. The time allowed expires at the close of business December 1, 1954. Filings must be made with the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

Aluminum Ass'n Forms New Unit

Formation of a new division of the Aluminum Association has been announced by Donald M. White, secretary. This division of the association, Mr. White explained, is comprised of producers of aluminum rolled bar and rod, and wire. R. W. Goss of Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., will serve as chairman of the new division.

Velsicol Develops Stabilizer For Use With Insecticides

A product to prevent decomposition of an insecticide by its carrier has been announced by Velsicol Corporation, Chicago. The new product was developed for use with heptachlor dust and granular formulations. Velsicol reports its product, a new type of catalyst deactivator, is easier to handle than previous stabilizers and can be expected to extend the use of heptachlor.

Trade Briefs

The American Potash Institute has appointed Dr. Werner L. Nelson to work with Dr. G. N. Hoffer, midwest territorial manager.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has named Donald W. Bretherick sales manager for the middle Atlantic district of the company's Cryovac Division.

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Coal Chemicals

Price schedules for coaltar products remained steady while some sectors of the market showed a little improvement in demand. Tar acid demand has been relatively good. When a few producers added up October tar acid sales, they found results slightly better than they anticipated. Demand for intermediates was improving. Part of the call was from moderately better textile needs for dyestuff intermediates. Buyers were taking immediate requirements only. But, they were requiring more material. Rubber chemicals and intermediates for the rubber industry were also moving at a good rate. Aniline, b-naphthol and rubber accelerators enjoyed this demand.

A softer tone was noted for aromatics as production of light oils began to increase. Benzol production was expanding, most of which has been moving, but, there were occasional surpluses. The toluol market accented the increased light oil output coming from the higher steel production. Supplies have become loose in what some sources described as a combination of higher production and decreased exports. Some sources weigh the former more heavily than the latter, but, both figure in the makeup of the market as well as a third factor, namely the lack of military demand for toluol. Xylol was more closely balanced, partly because of its lower production.

Demand for creosote was slow because treatment of railroad ties was limited by low freight earnings. Cresylic resins and other regular tar acid outlets are taking a good volume of cresols and cresylic acid. Phenol demand was slightly better. There was still ample production capacity for phenol needs. Naphthalene was in a firm position. Phthalic anhydride demand was getting better. Ortho and para anisidines were showing a slight improvement, in line with the modest pickup for dyestuff intermediates. p-Chlorophenol moved better too. Maleic anhydride was holding its position and receiving a fairly steady call.

Steel operations in the week ending November 7 were scheduled to be at 75.7 percent of capacity, or an index of 112.3 (1947-49=100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,804,000 tons, compared with 1,776,000 tons the previous week, 1,692,000 tons one month ago and 2,096,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Increased production of light oils due to the pickup of steel operations was beginning to tell on the markets for aromatics. A good volume of benzol continued to move to consuming channels. But, there was a small surplus noticeable in the market. Supplies were not at the point where producers considered them bothersome, in fact, some sources were in what they felt was a relatively balanced position. There have also been reports of improved buying in the past month. Nevertheless, no swift change in the balance of the market in either direction was anticipated in the near future.

Production of specification and industrial grades of benzol in August totaled 20,326,339 gallons, according to Tariff Commission figures. In comparison, July output amounted to 19,778,426 gallons. A breakdown of the totals indicates coke-oven operators produced 10,590,531 gallons in August and 10,439,632 gallons in July. Tar distillation production in August amounted to 1,364,216 gallons, while the July figure was 1,080,937 gallons. Petroleum derived benzol totaled 8,461,592 gallons in August, against 8,257,857 gallons in July.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 7, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	843,927
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	30,501,933
Benzol	gals.	2,917,576
Coaltar	gals.	13,382,271
Creosote oil	gals.	747,478
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,061,593
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	21,701
Toluol	gals.	573,870
Xylol	gals.	153,112

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	114.59

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Creosote—No significant changes in this market were noted by producers in the past week. Demand from the railroads, the largest consuming channel for the material, has been slow. No real pickup was anticipated from that direction until freight earnings for the "roads" improve.

Meanwhile, stocks of creosote were ample for all needs, but were not considered unwieldy. The amount of tar being burned as fuel has remained relatively high in proportion to the volume of by-product loss accompanying the low steel operations rate this year. The burned tar reduces total pitch supplies, which are in tight supply currently, but, also cuts down on creosote stocks to some extent. Crudes were said to be short due to low coking operations of recent months. The shortage was particularly noted in the eastern seaboard. Steel operations were showing new strength in the past several weeks. But, so far there has not been much variation in the picture for tars.

Cresols—A fairly good level of business was maintained for the tar acids. Producers sold a volume of material close to current production levels. There did not appear to be any extreme shortages or large surpluses. A steady demand from cresylic resins was anticipated in the immediate weeks ahead. Prices held firm at previous listings. No revisions were anticipated in the immediate future.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic producers and importers of ADF standard acid indicated that there was a fairly good volume of sales being made for cresylics. Various grades were moving for resins, tricresyl phosphate, engine cleaners, wire enamels and flotation. Some producers added that figures for the past month turned out better than they had hoped. Price schedules of domestic acid, coaltar and petroleum, remained firm at previous levels. Quotations of imported acid held at 75c. per gallon for drum quantities. Adequate supplies of domestic and imported coaltar acids were available for most needs. There were both, some tight and loose spots in the petroleum acid picture.

Naphthalene—No significant change in the domestic market was visible. Crude material was a little on the snug side, due to the low production rates of summer months and relatively less imported material coming in this year. Imports this quarter seem to have picked up, however. Demand from phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene derived intermediates has been sustained at a good level. Improvement in phthalic demand has been seen in recent weeks, lending further strength to the raw material market. Stocks of coke have dampened the effect of higher steel operational rates, but some additional byproducts were beginning to be seen. Domestic crude prices have held steady. Quotations of imported 78-degree naphthalene were firm in the general range of 4¾c. to 5c. per pound.

Crude naphthalene production in August by tar distillers and cokeoven operators was 24,769,200 pounds, compared with 27,121,598 pounds in July and 26,437,267 pounds in August 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures. Of these totals, tar distillers produced 16,158,521 pounds in August, 19,079,884 pounds in July and 16,515,554 pounds in August of last year. Cokeoven operations accounted for 8,610,679 pounds in August 1954, 8,041,714 pounds in July and 9,921,713 pounds in August, 1953. In addition, tar distillers also produced 4,148,404 pounds of refined naphthalene in August, compared with 3,742,314 pounds in July and 5,349,154 pounds in August of last year.

Phenol—Some improvement in buying interest has been noticed lately. USP and technical grades were moving in better volume to resins and adhesives. Price schedules were firm and not felt likely to change. Adequate production was available to take care of current consumption requirements.

Toluol—Producers indicated that the market for this aromatic was a bit on the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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loose side. It was felt that higher output now coming from the advances in steel operations was making the supply easier than it has been in the past several months. The low coking operations of summer held supply and demand in an approximate balance during past months. However, the pickup in production was beginning to show, in a delayed reaction, some of the surpluses anticipated after defense needs dropped off earlier this year. A good volume of toluol was still moving to industrial consumers, but demand is not heavy enough to take care of all of industry's capacity.

Another factor pointed out, was that there has been less movement of aromatics in export channels than there was several months ago. Price schedules have been firm at previous listings. There still was a good deal of competition between coaltar toluol and petroleum material in the market.

Xylol—The overall view of a balanced supply and demand has not been materially changed. Some sources said supplies were adequate to take care of all consumption needs, while others indicated their stocks were not sufficient to take care of all requirements in every area. There was no sign that consumers were in distress for lack of aromatic solvent because there was ample petroleum production to fill any gaps left by coaltar supplies. Prices have been maintained in a firm position.

Intermediates

o-Anisidine—A slight improvement in activity has been noted here. Producers said that consumers were buying more than there were a few months ago, but they were still not buying far ahead of their needs. Inventories were kept on an operational basis and were replenished where necessary. The improvement was in line with activity for other dyestuff intermediates. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were good.

p-Anisidine — Demand for the para isomer has picked up to approximately the same extent as ortho and in line with general improvement for dyestuff intermediates. There has been a moderate amount of improved interest. Trade sources said that consumers were only buying for immediate requirements. It was taken as a good sign that consumers were requiring more material for immediate consumption. No price revisions were reported, or expected.

p-Clorophenol—Demand for this dyestuff intermediate was showing a little more sign of life. But, buying has not picked up extensively, as was the case with most dyestuff intermediates. The improvement has been modest and steady. Price schedules continued firm at old levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of current needs.

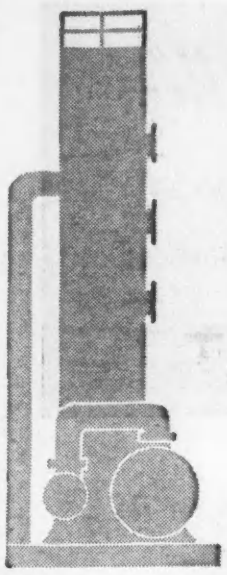
Maleic Anhydride—Trade sources indicated that the maleic market was "holding its own" position. There was a fairly active demand. Production capacity in the industry was sufficient to handle a large call. So far, the number of calls from polyester resins has not expanded as rapidly as a number of sources anticipated or hoped. In the current situation, it depended upon how much of an individual producer's production capacity was being consumed whether a source said the market was "relatively satisfactory" or "not too good." All indicated no ground was being lost.

o-Nitrobiphenyl — There has been a fairly regular movement of material in this market. Producers indicated that sales were normally steady for the intermediate, but, the volume is not particularly large. Prices were firm and unchanged. Adequate stocks were readily available to take care of present consumer needs.

Phthalic Anhydride—Some sources have noted a pickup in demand for phthalic in recent weeks. There was ample production capacity to take care of overall needs. However, some individual suppliers were selling the anhydride at near-production levels. The general trade feeling was that activity in the market was balanced. It was added that a little surge in buying in ensuing months could upset the balance for some producers who do not have much reserve capacity left. No drastic shortages were predicted for the market, however. Prices were stable at former postings.

Pittsburgh Coke Names Rice Chemical Engineering Chief

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the promotion of Robert D. Rice to the position of manager of chemical engineering. Mr. Rice, who was previously in charge of the production engineering group, will be responsible for coordinating all of the company's chemical engineering activities.



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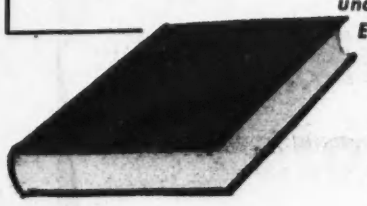

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Farmers Told to Cut Costs By Increasing Fertilizer Use

The only way farmers can keep production costs low and make profits in the face of high fixed costs is to use increasing amounts of fertilizer per acre, Dr. Malcolm H. McVickar, chief agronomist of the National Fertilizer Association, told delegates to the New England Fertilizer Conference in Burlington, Vt., last week. The conference, an annual affair, is sponsored by NFA in cooperation with agricultural colleges in the New England States.

Tracing fertilizer facts and figures through the past years, Dr. McVickar predicted that fertilizer usage in New England—and throughout the country—will, and must, increase. The NFA agronomist pointed out that while New England fertilizer consumption is decreasing percentage-wise relative to that of the whole country, this does not mean that farmers are using less fertilizer today than they have in the past. The six-state area is merely using less of the total US production. New England farmers applied an average of 118 pounds of fertilizer per acre in 1940; by 1950 they had more than doubled their average application 245 pounds per acre.

Speaking on the subject, "Fertilizers and Materials—Supply and Demand for 1954-55," Dr. McVickar presented outlook summaries for the three primary plant food elements—nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. Nitrogen available for farm use in the coming year will be about 10 percent more than that available last year and double the amount for 1950. While phosphate supplies will remain about the same as last year's, potash supplies are expected to be about eight percent greater than in 1953-54.

Dr. McVickar emphasized the fact that the price of fertilizer has risen less than that of any other production item that farmers use. "Fertilizer prices in terms of plant food content have advanced only 13 percent since 1935," he said. "The price of all items farmers buy has advanced 125 percent in the same period."

Fiber Conference Planned By Polymer Research Unit

The Institute of Polymer Research at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has announced detailed plans for a conference on "Intrinsic Fiber Properties" to be held November 13. The conference is the first of six scheduled to cover the field of "Fundamental Fiber - Fabric Relationships."

Jack J. Press, a navy clothing supply officer and a member of the institute, will deliver introductory remarks to open the conference. He will be followed by the conference's chairman, Dr. W. W. Heckert, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., who will address general remarks to the conferees. Dr. Herman F. Mark, of the institute, will talk on "Molecular Structure and Fiber Properties."

"Radiation and Its Application to Producing Changes in Matter" will be discussed by Dr. R. J. Van De Graaff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. Dr. Alexander Brown of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, will talk on "Second Order Transition Temperature and Fiber Properties."

Dr. J. H. Dusenbury of the Textile Research Institute will talk on "Tensile, Bending and Torsion Properties of Nylon Fibers." Dr. Harry E. Stanley, of duPont, will discuss "Some Torsional Properties of Textile Fibers."

MCA Elects MacCutcheon Safety Committee Chairman

S. M. MacCutcheon, safety director at Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected chairman of the general safety committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. G. L. Gorbell, safety director at Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been named vice-chairman. Mr. MacCutcheon was formerly vice-chairman of the committee. He succeeds R. H. Albisser of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Nat'l Aniline Issues New Bulletin

"Nadic" anhydride and its potential use in polyesters, organic coatings, resins, rubber, plasticizers, surfactants, insecticides and similar organic syntheses are covered in technical bulletin I-5, recently issued by National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. This twelve-page booklet summarizes the physical properties, chemical reactions and suggested uses of 3,6-endomethylene-4-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride. List of sixty-eight literature references is included.

Lilly Production Planning Position Goes to Heine

Robert E. Heine is the newly-appointed director to Eli Lilly & Co.'s production planning division, succeeding George A. Meihaus, who retired recently.

For the last two years, Mr. Heine has been assistant director of the division, which is made up of the production requirements departments, materials records departments, production planning studies and control reports departments, and production planning services departments.

Trade Briefs

Ernest R. Dondorf, manager of metal purchases for National Lead Company, recently celebrated his forty-eighth anniversary as a National Lead employee.

James C. Totman, assistant treasurer of Summers Fertilizer Company and vice-president of Northern Chemical Industries, has been re-elected to the Maine state legislature.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest for textile and leather chemicals was fairly active, though trading was restricted to prompt needs. Consumers were still reluctant to build inventories. Market continued steady. Prices were without change and well held.

Demand for potato starch was moderate chiefly for immediate delivery, while some improvement in inquiry was reported for forward requirements. Trading in tapioca flour was spotty and for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held for spot and later delivery. Corn starch moved steadily into consuming channels. Sago flour was quiet and quotably unchanged.

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for tanning materials. Primary markets were unchanged and fairly steady for most items.

A total of 114,500 wet bovine hides and skins, valued at $967,382, were licensed for export to eastern European countries in the period January 1-October 15, 1954, it was reported by the Department of Commerce in addition to 80,000 pounds of croupon leather, valued at $100,000. Of the total value of wet hides and skins licensed, cattle hides accounted for $643,450; kip skins $320,782; and calf skins $3,150. By country, BFC noted that $303,132 worth was licensed to Hungary; $260,000 to the U.S.S.R.; $110,900 to East Germany; $105,450 to Poland, and $187,900 to Rumania.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
94.56	94.56	94.56	98.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Business was reported up to seasonal volume. Market remained steady. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming demand continued restricted to prompt needs. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Trading was spotty as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were well held at prevailing levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Strength in tallow was reflected in sulfonated grades, though quotations were unchanged and firm. Demand was fair for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Business was fairly active for immediate delivery. All grades were maintained at current levels. Gum was quoted at $6.85 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Market remained steady at unchanged prices. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 908,000 bushels to 17,850,000 bushels for the week ending October 29, compared with 19,737,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — While demand was spotty, the market remained unchanged and steady. Flake was maintained at $1.27 to $1.29 per pound and powder at $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, according to quantity. The technical grade was in fair request for actual needs. Prices were held at 85c. to 87c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Liquid egg production during September totaled 9,752,000 pounds, compared with 8,059,000 pounds in September last year and the 1948-52 average of 13,149,000 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The quantities used for immediate consumption, drying and freezing were all larger than a year ago. Dried egg egg solids) production totaled 593,000 pounds, against 1,441,000 pounds in September a year ago and the average production of 2,1778,000 pounds. Dried egg produced from frozen egg during the month was less than a year ago and accounts for decrease in production from September last year. September production consisted of 92,000 pounds of dried whole eggs, 567,000 pounds of dried albumen and 294,000 of dried yolk. Production during September last year consisted of 590,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 448,000 pounds of dried albumen and 403,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production during September amounted to 7,132,000 pounds, compared with 6,484,000 pounds in September last year and the average of 6,706,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 21,000,000 pounds, compared with 24,000,000 pounds in September last year and the average decrease of 23,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—This market remained unchanged and steady. Stocks on spot were maintained at $1.04 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity. Production amounted to 294,000 pounds in September, against 403,000 pounds, September last year.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for actual needs. Offers for shipment from Maine were light, with some sellers quoting at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch was without change and offered at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, mills and ½c. less for shipment to eastern points. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Consuming inquiry for imported starch was reported slow. Danish was offered at 7.3c. per pound and Dutch, 7⅞c. carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Limited stocks on spot were maintained at former levels. Demand was confined to spot delivery. Raw was available at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Prompt shipments were nominal at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Moderate demand was reported for spot delivery. Interest in replacements was limited to nearby shipment, mostly from the Far East. Trading in Brazilian flour for shipment continued inactive. Top grade of Siamese for shipment was held at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock and at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Brazilian for prompt shipment was offered at 8½c., carlots, exdock, and spot stocks at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Tanners restricted demand to actual needs. Prices were without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—This market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was light and spotty. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton, exdock; Equadorian, $55 per ton and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry continued quiet. Shipments were maintained at former levels. JI's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $42, and crushed JI's, $62.50 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 55 percent tannin was nominal at 7¼c. per pound, exdock plus duty and 50 percent tannin was quoted at 7c. per pound, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued spotty and restricted to nearby shipment. Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Shipments were liberal and quotably unchanged. Cups were quoted at $48 per ton, exdock, and beards at $63 to $64, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Primary markets were steady and all grades were held at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $93 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African was held at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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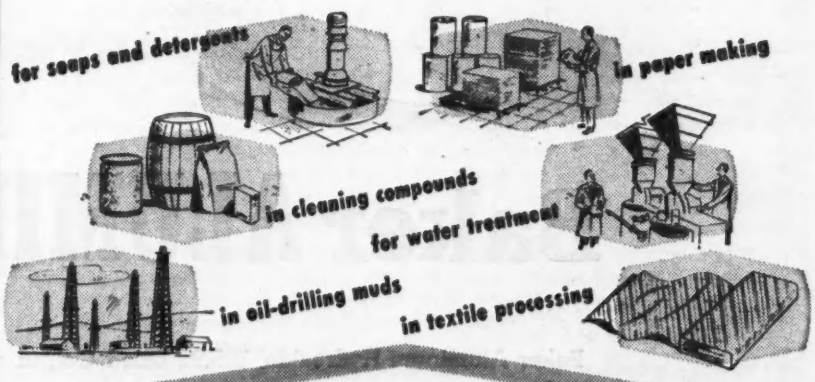

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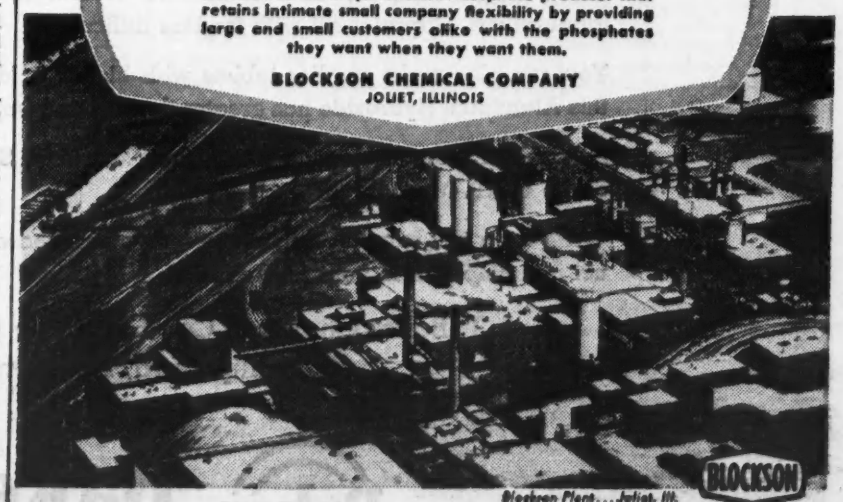

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- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
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- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
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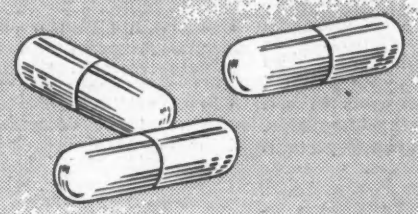
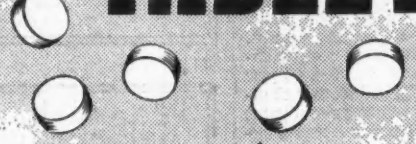
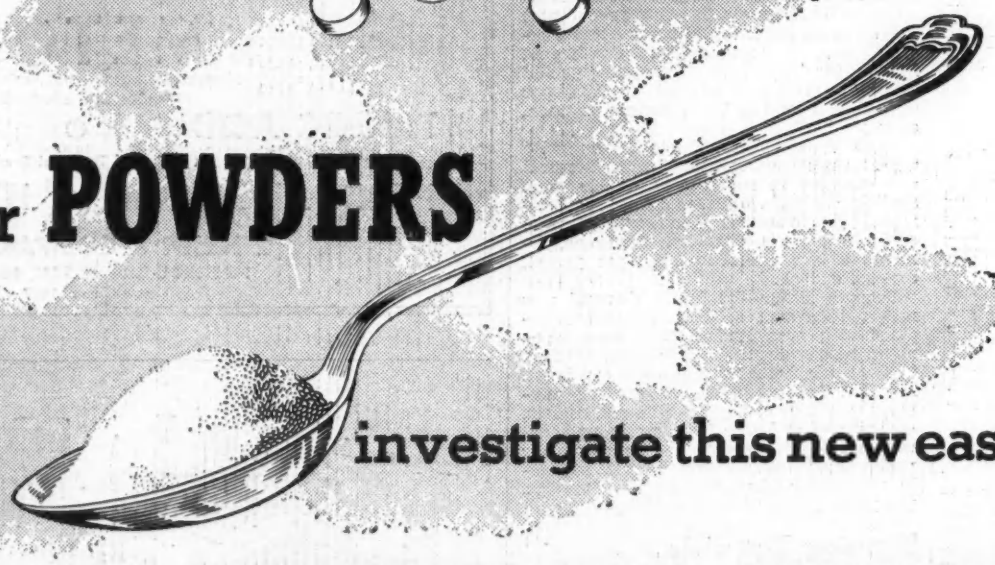


TABLETS



or **POWDERS**



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Late last week, spot prices in synthetic camphor powder, both technical and USP grades, were advanced. Technical grade camphor was increased 3 cents per pound while the USP grade, was advanced 5 cents, across the board. The increase was the first change in this item since March, 1954, when schedules were reduced. Synthetic camphor tablets remained unchanged, pricewise, since stocks on hand were pressed from camphor priced lower than the new schedules. Natural camphor, on spot, continued in tight supply with little hope for improvement this year.

Another major iodide was noted to have followed the downward trend taken by potassium iodide and resublimed iodine late last month. Sodium iodide was down 25 cents per pound, a decline corresponding with the drop in the other items mentioned. The drug market continued to move at a seasonally active pace last week. Synthetic vitamins were in good demand, consumption being spurred by the substantially lower price levels established late in September. There has been an increasing demand for vitamins used in various multi-vitamin compounds, it was noted.

Competition afforded by imported vitamins has diminished considerably, according to some trade sources since domestic vitamin prices were reduced. Supplies were said to be ample for current consumer needs and expected to continue adequate in view of the high productive capacity of vitamin manufacturers' plants. Other seasonally affected items noted to be moving well are aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) and sulfa drugs. The former is in steady demand throughout most of the year but peak consumption levels were said to prevail during the cold weather months due to the increased incidence of colds.

The tartrates continued in good demand last week, the price increase of the preceding week apparently having had little, if any, effect upon consumption. The very high prices quoted by argols sellers which were responsible for the necessary increase in tartrate prices, were expected to remain steep for some time to come. There appeared to be little chance for improvement, in view of the high prices being paid by European countries and by Russia.

Acetanilide—Demand for pharmaceutical grade acetanilide was reported to be at steady levels. There has been some increased inquiry from manufacturers producing seasonal drug items but on the whole, consumption of USP acetanilide in recent years has been limited to a few large users. Prices were unchanged and supplies adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to be at seasonally good levels last week. Consumption of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) during the cold weather months customarily is boosted considerably due to the higher incidence of colds and its use as an important ingredient in analgesic and antipyretic compounds.

Aspirin prices remained unchanged while supplies were ample for current needs and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future.

Production of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) amounted to 1,135,504 pounds during August, 1954, compared to 922,227 pounds in July, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Ascorbic Acid—The rather substantial price reduction in ascorbic acid late in September has had a salutary effect upon the consumption of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), according to trade sources. Normal seasonal demand for ascorbic acid has been accelerated substantially by the more favorable price schedule established, it was said. Demand for ascorbic acid for use in synthetic vitamin preparations has been increased and generally, its use increased. The current price schedule was expected to hold unchanged for the immediate future, the price cut earlier, having been considerable. Producers were thought to be down about as far as possible, pricewise, when labor costs and other items are taken into consideration.

Production of ascorbic acid in August totaled 85,328 pounds according to the lastest report issued by the Tariff Commission.

Camphor—Spot prices on synthetic camphor were advanced on Friday of last week, effective that date. Both the technical and USP grades of synthetic camphor powder were increased, the former 3c. per pound and the latter, 5c. The new schedule on technical grade material was 52c. while the USP grade was priced at 59c. in 2,000 pound lots, 60c. in 1,000 pound lots and 61c. in smaller-quantities. Tablet prices were unaffected at that time since, it was explained, stocks on hand had been pressed from lower priced camphor. An increase, some time in the future, was likely, however, when present stocks are sold. Contract prices were scheduled to be advanced as of November 15.

Gelatin — Total gelatin production amounted to 3,575,701 pounds in September, 1954, compared to 3,483,401 pounds during August and 3,461,592 pounds in September 1953, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Classified by type, production during September included 2,757,962 pounds of edible gelatin compared to 2,521,398 pounds in August, 1954, and 2,610,452 pounds produced during September last year. Production of technical grade gelatin amounted to 203,066 pounds in September compared to 189,596 pounds in August, 1953, and 208,344 pounds in September, 1953. While production of pharmaceutical gelatin aggregated 414,225 pounds in September compared to 275,444 pounds and 215,546 pounds, respectively, turned out in August, 1954, and September last year. Production of photographic gelatin was 200,448 pounds in September compared to 496,963 pounds in August and 427,250 pounds during September, 1953.

Gelatin shipments during September aggregated 3,871,736 pounds compared to 3,603,034 pounds in August and 3,586,342 pounds in September last year. Classified by type, shipments of edible grade gelatin amounted to 2,549,105 pounds in September compared to 2,264,652 pounds in August and 2,568,296 pounds in September last year.

Technical gelatin shipments were 232,503 pounds in September compared to 169,051 pounds in August and 255,145 pounds in September, 1953. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin amounted to 314,233 pounds in September compared to 382,095 pounds during August and 197,992 pounds in September, 1953. While photographic gelatin shipments totaled 775,895 pounds, 787,236 pounds and 564,909 pounds, respectively, in that order, during the months mentioned.

Gelatin stocks at the end of September this year amounted to 9,772,545 pounds compared to 10,068,580 pounds at the end of August and 8,787,489 pounds at the end of September, 1953.

Classified by type, stocks at the end of September included 5,510,505 pounds edible gelatin, 1,059,110 pounds technical grade, 673,954 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,528,976 pounds photographic gelatin. Stocks at the end of August included 5,301,648 pounds edible gelatin, 1,088,547 pounds technical grade, 573,962 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,104,423 pounds photo grade. Stocks at the end of September last year aggregated 4,216,504 pounds edible gelatin, 1,015,432 pounds technical grade, 838,443 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 2,717,110 pounds photo gelatin.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices held steady at all points during the week ended November 2, 1954. New Orleans price for cane blackstrap continued at 10-10¼ (mostly 10¼) cents per gallon, with demand at that terminal and other gulf points improving slightly.

Movement of citrus molasses during the past few months has been heavy and supplies of this product limited and expected to remain so until increased supplies from the new crop are available.

Molasses used in the production of ethyl alcohol declined during the month of September along with a decline in over-all

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Camphor, synthetic, technical, powder, 3c. per lb.
USP, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Sodium iodide, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
66.96	66.93	66.96	72.78

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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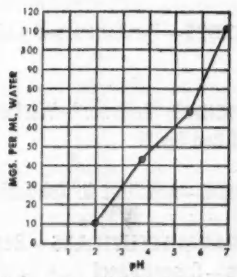

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SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature. See graph at left.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.

BETTER TASTE—Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. It is more palatable in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

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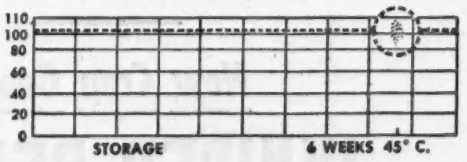
STABILITY—Chart demonstrates stability of Roche product in B-complex parenteral solutions with and without vitamin C over wide potency range.



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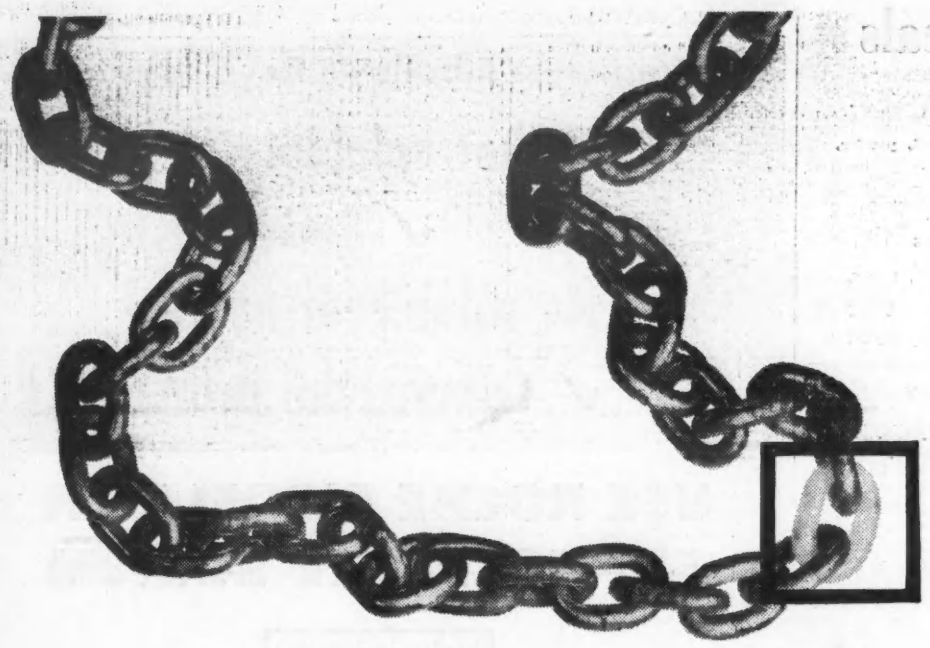

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alcohol production and end-of-month stocks.

Niacin—There were no changes noted in this market last week. The Tariff Commission has reported production of niacin and its amide as totaling 143,229 pounds in August compared to 126,706 pounds in July, 1954.

Pyridoxine—Demand for pyridoxine(B_6) was reported to be at steady levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current trade requirements and expected to continue ample in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

The United States Tariff Commission, in its most recent report, placed pyridoxine(B_6) bulk production at 890 pounds during August compared to 1,354 pounds produced during July.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sulfa drugs was reported to have exhibited a seasonal increase customary for most drug items during the cold weather months. The supply situation appeared to be in good shape with consumer needs being accommodated. Pricewise, there were no reported changes last week.

Production of sulfa drugs (bulk) amounted to 132,791 pounds in August compared to 191,267 pounds in July, according to the most recent report on production issued by the United States Tariff Commission.

Thiamin—The substantial price reduction made in thiamin late in September has had a salubrious effect upon consumption, according to some sources in the trade. The lower price has made possible uses which were formerly prohibitive due to its high price.

The United States Tariff Commission has reported production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) at 9,014 pounds in August compared to 24,606 pounds in July.

Botanicals

Seasonal demand for a number of botanical drug items was moving at good levels last week. Stocks for the most part, were ample for current needs but shortages continued in several items, notably lobelia herb, senega root, wahoo root bark and serpentaria root. The actual extent of the shortages will depend, of course, upon the amount of consumer demand in coming months.

Rauwolfia serpentina root continued in tight supply. Chances for any significant improvement in the supply of root in the near future were slim, according to trade sources. Limited collections due to flood conditions, government control on quantities exported from origin and heavy consumer interest, have combined to keep supplies below consumption needs. Demand was expected to remain considerably ahead of supply for some time, it was concluded.

The outlook for reserpine, the active alkaoidal agent in rauwolfia serpentina, was better, however. Additional species of rauwolfia other than serpentina have been found to be satisfactory for its extraction and hence, the overall supply position on this material, at present, was adequate, based on present demand levels. This situation could change materially depending upon the extent of future demand, it was pointed out.

Elm Bark—The spot market was steady on this item last week. Consumer demand has been met, in most cases, with contracts expected to be filled without too much trouble. Despite smaller collections of this botanical reported in some areas, the overall supply picture was satisfactory, according to trade sources consulted.

Mandrake Root—Demand for this item was reported to be about unchanged from previous weeks. Supplies, although not overly plentiful, appear to be ample for immediate consumer requirements. In some collection areas, production of mandrake this past season was reported to have been below normal. Contract committments have been met in most cases, however, as far as was known and the spot market held steady.

Rauwolfia Serpentina—Rauwolfia Serpentina root continues in tight supply with little hope held for any significant improvement in the near future. The sudden upsurge in demand for this root, which has become intensified in recent months, has resulted in a situation wherein available supplies have proved inadequate to cope with demand. This root has been under government embargo at origin for several months with every shipper obliged to procure a license from

the government in India before any rauwolfia serpentina shipments can be made.

Insofar as the availability of the serpentina species is concerned, it was noted that occurrence of the genuine species is limited to a relatively narrow area of production and that perhaps an actual scarcity of this species exists. Severe flood conditions were said to have cut into collections appreciably and the current licensing set up has restricted the total tonnage shipped from origin. All these factors would seem to indicate that consumer demand for this species will remain only partially satisfied for some time to come.

Regarding reserpine, the alkaloid in rauwolfia serpentina which is the active ingredient sought from the root, satisfactory sources of supply have been reportedly found in other parts of the world in addition to its derivation from rauwolfia serpentina. While it was said to be impossible to make any definite statement as to the status of the overall supply picture, as far as could be determined, there appeared to be sufficient reserpine available to accommodate current consumer demand, it was said. Reserpine was currently available at $25.00 per gram in 100 gram lots; $26.00 in 25 gram lots and $27.50, in 10 gram lots.

Wahoo Root Bark—The spot supply situation on this bark remained virtually nominal. Collections of this botanical were considerably below normal during the past summer and dealers have been hard pressed to meet contract commitments, in some cases, it was said. The current nominal market price, on spot, for this item, remained at $2.50 per pound last week. With the season over, there appeared to be little chance for improvement although the size of warehouse stocks in collection areas might be larger than estimated, it was said.

White Pine Bark—Demand for this botanical was reported to have been about normal for this time of the year. A principal ingredient in the manufacture of cough remedies, demand for this bark generally hits its peak period during the fall months when drug producers beegin to experience fall consumer demand for these medicines. The current market, on spot, was 18c. to 19c. per pound, for the rossed bark.

Fair Trade Council Meets November 11 in New York

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Fair Trade Council will be held November 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The meeting this year will be closed to all except representatives of members and contributors of the council.

"Fair Trade is at such a critical stage that there is need for a meeting limited to those who have in their hands the primary responsibility for the success or failure of Fair Trade," John W. Anderson, council president, explained. "At such a closed meeting there can be frank discussion and exchange of ideas regarding the grave issues facing all fair-traders," he said.

Formal topics to be discussed will include the following:—"Integrating Your Fair Trade Program—Sales, Public Relations, and Legal Aspects"; "How One Manufacturer Has Maintained His Fair Trade Program Effectively for Many Years Without Litigation"; "If There Must Be Litigation—Then Here's How to Proceed Quickly and Effectively"; "The Most Frequently Interposed Defenses in Fair Trade Litigation and How to Overcome Them"; "Things You Can and Cannot Do in Enforcing Your Fair Trade Program"; "Significant Governmental Attitudes Toward Fair Trade and Major Issues in Fair Trade Litigation Before the Supreme Court," and "Most Remaining Governmental Misunderstandings of the Economic Value of Fair Trade Can Be Corrected."

Benson Selects Assistant

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has named Milan D. Smith as his executive assistant. Mr. Smith, whose appointment takes effect December 1, has been associated with farming and food processing and marketing activities for nearly fifteen years. He succeeds Lorenzo N. Hoopes who has resigned to return to an executive post with a supermarket chain on the west coast.

SAACI Dance Slated Friday

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second annual dinner dance November 12 at the Plaza hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served from 7:30 p.m., with dinner following one hour later. Dancing to Eli Dantzig and his orchestra will continue until 1 a.m. Price is $20 per couple to SAACI members and $22 per couple for guests.

Reserpine in Bulk Form Introduced by Chas. Pfizer

Introduction of bulk crystalline reserpine has been announced by the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Isolated from whole rauwolfia root, the alkaloid is being offered as a 1 percent trituration with lactose. With this trituration the industry now has available for the first time a form of reserpine which is easy to handle and which will assure uniform distribution in pharmaceutical products, the company said.

Fatty Acid Product Bulletin Offered By Swift Industrial Oil Department

An eight-page bulletin offered by the industrial oil department of Swift & Co., Hammond, Ind., catalogs all of Swift's industrial oil and fatty acid products. Included are detailed specifications, shipping information, and suggested usage on products of animal, vegetable and marine sources including oleic acids, red oils, stearic acids, glycerines, hydrogenated and sulfonated products, tallow, lard oils and stearines. Copies are available from the company's industrial oil department at 1800 165 street, Hammond.

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First, *in vivo*. The imbibing of alcohol raises the level of vitamin A in the blood plasma, provided there is a normal store of it in the liver to draw from. This works so well that it provides a valuable means of finding out if the body is well fixed for vitamin A without the inconvenience of cutting a little piece out of the liver and testing it directly. All that's needed are a few stiff swigs and a sober hematologist. At least some Wisconsin dairy scientists who confined their studies to calves and goats seem to think so.

The *in vitro* picture is of an entirely different character and may be of more interest to your business. Vitamin A esters in alcohol go bad quickly but in a strange way that has nothing to do with oxidation, the usual killer of vitamin A. Instead, the vitamin A esters first split off all their fatty acid, and then you are left with a mixture of anhydro vitamin A, vitamin A ethyl ether, and some decomposition products, but no real vitamin A. Strangely enough, no such decomposition in alcohol takes place if you start out with free vitamin A instead of the more familiar vitamin A esters. There is a slight impediment here to a clear understanding of this situation by those who are not vitamin chemists. That's the fact that "free vitamin A" is known chemically as "vitamin A alcohol." We hope it won't bother you.

The point we'd like to make is that if you have a formulation idea that requires vitamin A to stand up in the presence of alcohol—including glycerine or glycols, which are also alcohols—then vitamin A alcohol may turn the trick. We'd certainly like to work with you in trying it out, or in helping to solve any vitamin A formulation problem, for that matter. You couldn't come to a better or more willing source of vitamin A experience than the makers of Myvax and Myvapack Vitamin A. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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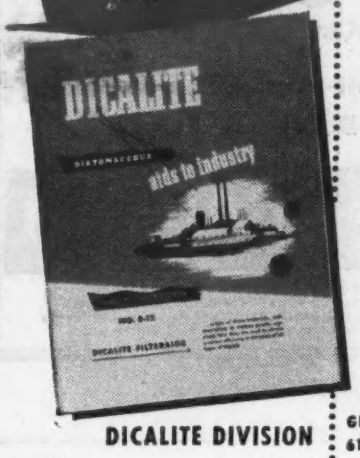

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Pfizer Laboratories Names Taylor as Products Manager

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has named Seymour Taylor product manager for its division, Pfizer Laboratories, and has announced nine other appointments in that division. Harry G. Thornhill has become merchandising manager; John McCormack has been named municipal sales representative in Chicago, and Burns Geiger has been named director of trade relations.

Sales service manager for the eastern central region is Howard Hartwell. Charles Dolan has been named assistant to the manager of professional relations. Paul Wilson has been picked as editor of house publications, and Walter P. Herz has become assistant editor. Two associates in the sales training department, William Welling and James McCormick, have been appointed.

Mr. Taylor's duties will involve sales coordination and liaison including the direction of activities concerning "Terramycin" and "Tetracyn," as well as other specialties. Mr. Thornhill, with the company since 1951, will do planning, promotion and follow-through in connection with merchandising of products for wholesale and retail outlets.

Pfizer Laboratories' new municipal sales representative in Chicago joined the company in 1950 as professional service representative, and was transferred to the J. B. Roerig division as clinical coordinator early this year. Mr. Geiger, also in Pfizer's Roerig division, will be in charge of maintaining trade relations. After joining Pfizer in 1950 as professional service representative, Mr. Wilson became a member of the headquarters staff in 1951 and has served in the sales training department since that time. Messrs. Hartwell and Dolan both joined the company in 1951 as professional service representatives. Mr. Hertz is also a former professional service representative. Messrs. Welling and McCormick have been with the company since 1951.

NSF Makes First Grants For Fiscal Year of 1955

Grants totaling about $2,650,000 were made last week the 216 institutions and scientists for the support of basic research in the natural sciences, for conferences and studies on science and other activities in the scientific field by the National Science Foundation.

This is the first group of awards to be made during fiscal year 1955. Since the beginning of the program in 1951, over 1,100 such awards have been made, totaling about $11,141,000. Fields included among the latest research awards include astronomy, chemistry, developmental biology, earth sciences, engineering sciences, environmental biology, genetic biology, mathematical sciences, molecular biology, physics, psychobiology, regulatory biology and systematic biology.

Medicinals for Formosa

An authorization was issued to Formosa last week by the Foreign Operations Administration for purchase of $485,000 of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the United States and possessions, and European participating countries. Procurement will be carried out through the emergency procurement service of General Services Administration.

Sharp & Dohme Will Move Biological Processing Plant

Sharp & Dohme, a division of Merck & Co., in Philadelphia, has announced plans to move its biological processing laboratories to its West Point, Pa., plant sometime next year. The facilities are presently located at Glenolden, Pa. The decision to move follows the transfer of research activities from Glenolden to West Point in 1942. Biological manufacturing facilities at the new site will occupy approximately 70,000 square feet at West Point.

Trade Briefs

Louis E. Kovacs has resigned his position as general manager of Vitamins, Inc., Chicago.

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., has assigned Dr. S. Reznek to its pharmacy department.

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Antibiotic Activity Is Seen Varying Over Wide Range

The new broad range antibiotics differ in their activity against specific diseases more widely than has been generally recognized, Dr. Henry Welch, director of antibiotics of the Food and Drug Administration, told a group of visiting foreign health officers last week at an antibiotics symposium sponsored by Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, in New York.

"Because of the close similarity of the chemical structure of the tetracyclines there has been a tendency to substitute clinically one for the other on the basis that these drugs have equal antibacterial activity," he warned. He presented laboratory data from Food and Drug Administration laboratories showing how widely "Aureomycin" (chlortetracycline), "Terramycin" (oxytetracycline) and tetracycline differ in their effectiveness against various disease germs.

Broad spectrum antibiotics (chlortetracycline, oxtetracycline, tetracycline and chloramphenicol) accounted for $137,000,000 of the $262,000,000 worth of antibiotics produced in 1953, Dr. Welch disclosed. An additional $19,000,000 worth of broad spectrum antibiotics went into animal feed supplements, while penicillin production amounted to $58,000,000, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin $35,000,000. These figures are the value at manufacturers' levels.

Renderers Outline Plans

—Continued from page 4

Ralph Van Hoven, vice-president of the association, E. Scott Pattison, of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, will speak on "Animal Fatty Acids—Today and Tomorrow." A question and answer period will follow Mr. Pattison's talk. R. M. Walsh, of the Agriculture Marketing Service, will discuss current and prospective future activities of this agency to develop new markets and to expand present outlets for fats and oils. A question and answer interval will follow Mr. Walsh's talk.

The luncheon speaker will be Clayton Rand, editor of the Dixie Guide, Gulfport, Miss. At the afternoon business session Dr. O. H. M. Wilder, of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, will present a review of the latest developments in the use of animal fats in feeds. A. E. Hayes, of Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., will talk on "The Need for Quality Control in Meat Scrap." Question and answer periods will follow both talks.

Officers will be installed at the conclusion of the afternoon's business session. There will be a social hour that evening at 6 p.m. On November 20 there will be a sightseeing tour of the New Orleans harbor.

Dow Market Department Establishes Research Unit

Formation of a research development section in the market research department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been announced by Donald Williams, vice-president and director of sales. The group's primary responsibility will be to analyze specific industrial fields as a means of forecasting long range trends and needs of various industries.

The section will then present such information to Dow research and development groups for use in developing ideas for new company products. The unit will also exchange ideas with development persons in the industries being studied. Heading the new sections activities, now under way in two major fields, are Dr. E. R. Boedeker and T. E. Werkeman. Dr. Boedeker, who recently went to Dow from Houdry Process Corporation, Wilmington, Del., will handle the petroleum industry for the group. He has twelve years experience in this field. Mr. Werkeman, who has been with the company since 1946, will devote his efforts to the construction industry He recently transferred to the new group from the physical research laboratory.

Bush Appoints Treasurer

Richard D. Webb has been appointed treasurer of W. J. Bush & Co., New York. Mr. Webb succeeds his father, the late Richard Righton Webb, with whom he was closely associated in the conduct of the business during the past five years. Mr. Webb is a great-grandson of the firm's founder.

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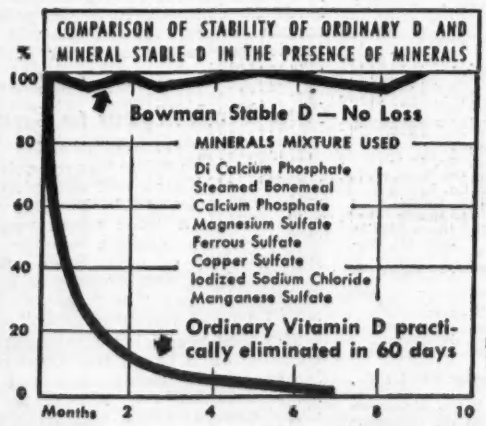

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ANNATTO SEED—65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
80 bgs, J Szrott, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY OXIDE—325 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—579 cs, Rijeka
ARGOLS—725 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
ARSENIC, WHITE—81 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—670 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—26 cs, Sydney
BARBASCO POWDER—6,400 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BEESWAX—180 blks, Djibouti
36 bgs, Ceuta
10 bgs, Vera Cruz
392 blks, Dakar
BENZOIN GUM—42 bdls, Meer Corp, Singapore
BISMUTH—37 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CADMIUM OXIDE—9 dms, Dorf International, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—200 dms, Murro Chemical Co, Yokohama
PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,088 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
CAPROLACTAM—200 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
CAPSICUM—400 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—43 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
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2,000 bgs, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
336 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—100 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourence Marques
CASSIA—642 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Amsterdam
81 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—6,669 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
OIL—218 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Madras
223 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Calcutta
100 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Recife
203 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
200 tons, Amsterdam
176 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
28 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
88 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Bombay
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
30 cs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT — 1,000 bgs, D Hauser, Rijeka
4-CHLORO-2-2-TOLUIDINE—2 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
p-CHLORO-o-TOLUIDINE—6 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
66 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Chilung
18 dms, George Uhe Co, Chilung
50 dms, West Coast Trading Co, Chilung
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
10 dms, I R Boody & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Fletcher Trust Co, Chilung
50 dms, Laidlaw & Co, Chilung
53 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Djakarta
50 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
CLAY—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro., Bremen
BURNT—100 bgs, Markate Trading Co, Liverpool
COALTAR—1,990 tons, Newcastle-on-Tyne
DYES—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
80 kgs, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Rotterdam
23 kgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—232 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Mollendo
COCONUT OIL—878 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
306 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
849 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
751 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—306 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CONDURANGO BARK—139 bgs, Callao
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
CORIANDER OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
SEED—417 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rijeka
338 bgs, Buenos Aires
CUBE ROOT—1,503 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
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170 bgs, Murwai Inc, Khorramshahr
160 bgs, General Foreign Sales, Khorramshahr
CURARE—6 cs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—222 cs, Hinton & Co, Bombay
130 cs, S B Penick & Co, La Goulette
DAMMAR GUM—460 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
26 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—1,915 bgs, Tanexco Inc, Fremantle
OIL—6 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—709,161 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
115,046 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
114,895 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
124,296 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—14 bbls, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Corp, Santos
GALLNUTS—47 bgs, Brown Bros, Lattakia
GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, Dodge-Olcott, Marseille
GLUE—200 bgs, Corbett & Co, Marseille
59 cs, Henneux Co, Bremen
STOCK—200 bls, John Gorvers, Havana
257 bdls, John Gorvers, Puerto Plata
GLYCERINE—150 tons, Fehr Bros, Calcutta
576 dms, Lever Bros, Bombay
GUAIACWOOD OIL—39 cs, Schimmel & Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—20,543 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,450 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
7,620 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HENNA LEAVES—34 bls, Meer Corp, Bombay
HOOF & HORNMEAL—621 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
1,196 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
INDIGO—192 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
IODINE CRUDE—80 kgs, N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—157 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
203 bls, Commercial Bank of Greece, Piraeus
LAVANDIN OIL—13 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
SPIKE—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
LEMON OIL—15 ctns, H Marmorek & Son, Tel Aviv
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
24 dms, J H Vavasseur, Cochin
14 dms, Chase National Bank, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—291 bgs, Bombay
LIVER CONCENTRATE—11 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
20 cs, Bernabo International Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
300 bgs, Hanover Bank, Barcelona
200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Valencia
2,580 bgs, J L Quesada, Palma de Mallorca
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MACE—7 cs, Catz American Co, Amsterdam
MAGNESITE—2,040 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANGROVE BARK—1,450 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—250 cs, Schwabacht & Co, Santos
MERCURY—37 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
35 flks, Tampico
300 flks, Rijeka
MOLASSES—300 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
227,979 gals, American Molasses Co, Havana
MUSTARD SEED—25 bgs, J W Beardsley's Sons, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
2,893 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
b-NAPHTHOL—350 bgs, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—375 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Padang
137 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—134 bgs, Wm E Martin, Madras
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—36 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
24 dms, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
OITICICA OIL—110 tons, Bank of N Y, Fortaleza
200 tons, Recife
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
100 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
175 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
300 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
100 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
69 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
20 dms, Nicanor Caberea, Seville
25 dms, Second National Boston, Seville
ORANGE PEEL—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
OREGANO LEAVES—241 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
PALM OIL—289 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—347 tons, Superintendence Co, Liverpool
583 tons, E F Drew & Co, Liverpool
300 tons, Matadi
396 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—158 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
112 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
280 chts, Colombo
PAPRIKA—375 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
3,205 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,445 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Geilco Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,350 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
1,580 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
1,040 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
228 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
160 bgs, Singapore
540 bgs, Colombo
140 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Alleppey
243 bgs, Rotterdam
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
1 dm, Wessel Duval & Co, Puntarenas
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
26 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—195,094 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
335,306 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
198,459 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,857 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
POLLACKLIVER OIL—120 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
250 dms, Taub Hummel & Schnall, Yokohama
100 dms, Bache & Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—3 cs, Nagoya
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, A Johnson, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE — 25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—245 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
70 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Nichimen Co, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,152 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,334 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,836 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
436 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
515 bgs, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED IRON OXIDE—870 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, Antwerp
ROSEWOOD OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
3 dms, J W Walsh, Iquitos
11 dms, Herman Hollander, Iquitos
20 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Belem-Para
50 dms, Belem-Para
RUTIN—17 bgs, K B Rosen & Co, Sydney
SAGE OIL—1 dm, Producee Brokers New Co, Split
6 bbls, Split
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Kingston Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—17 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Madras
4 cs, Roure-Dupont Manufacturing Co, Madras
5 cs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
SASSAFRAS OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
ARTIFICIAL—10 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kobe
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Hauser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bradshaw Prage & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—1,807 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Co, Matadi
SESAME SEED—132 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
134 bgs, Joel Bieler, Corinto
HULLED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
500 bgs, W G Scarlett, Corinto
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—36 bbls, Merck & Co, Liverpool
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—7,640 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
2,236 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Manhatian Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
TARTAR—987 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
THYME LEAVES—143 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cutuco
TRAGACANTH GUM—30 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
6 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—132 cs, L A Dreyfus & Co, Corinto
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,618 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Papeete
35 cs, F Huber & Co, Papeete
6 cs, H L Oppenheimer, Marseille
POWDER—10 cks, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
10 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B$_1$—10 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—100 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, Kobe

Baltimore

CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, La Goulette
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONE—352 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co, Hamburg
COPRA—1,155 long tons, Tacloban
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
890 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—70 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES—4,137 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Mazatlan
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Malaga
PEPPER—32 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
328 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,431 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Capo Blanco
POLLACKLIVER OIL—2 dms, Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Getz Bros, & Co, Singapore
SODIUM GLUTAMATE MONO—100 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, J P Morgan Co, Bangkok
800 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Co, Bangkok
230 bgs, A E Coppersmith, Bangkok
180 bgs, Arthur J Fritz & Co, Bangkok
UREA—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Inc, Genoa
WOOL GREASE—10 dms, Pacific Coast Borax Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—76 cks, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BONEMEAL — 80 tons, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC — 700 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Antwerp
CODLIVER MEAL—1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Haugesund
OIL—100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Haugesund
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
GYPSUM—7,067 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,889,736 gals, Nuevitas
PEATMOSS—1,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
400 bls, Poli & Sons, Bremen
500 bls, Irving Trust Co, Bremen
114,397 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
134,071 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
213,699 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
289,035 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
237,866 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
POTASSIUM CYANIDE — 100 dms, Hardy Inc, Havre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
UREA—500 bgs, Rohm & Haas, Oslo
WATTLE BARK—500 bls, Mossel Bay
WHITING—27 tons, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—591 tons, John W Hall, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—917 bls, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
250 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
750 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
239 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
250 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
1,362 bgs, Rabaul
MEAL—9,976 bgs, Rabaul
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE — 16 dms, N. Y Hanseatic Co, Bremen
JUNIPER BERRIES—10 bgs, Bank of America, Leghorn
MACE—14 cs, Wheeler & Miller, Port of Spain
NUTMEG—100 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Port of Spain
201 bgs, Rotterdam
ORRIS ROOT—2 bgs, Bank of America, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—125 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
750 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—48 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarin Kow, Singapore
70 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
WHITE—73 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—2 cs, Natures Herb Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM CRUDE—276,904 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
25 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
UREA—253 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

Oils Prices Are Tied

—Continued from page 5

cial use and prices will average around support but less than last year.

Supplies of **tallow and greases** will be about the same as last year's large quantity. Beginning stocks were smaller but will be offset by some increase in output because of an increase in slaughter of hogs.

The 1954 **tung nut** crop will be supported at not less than $54.96 per ton and producers of domestic castor beans are guaranteed a minimum price of 6 cents per pound, hulled basis.

United States exports of fats, oils and oilseeds in 1954-55 are expected to be near the record volume shipped in 1953-54. Favorable factors in the exports outlook are:—Production in other areas of the world will not differ much from last year; the dollar position of several major importing countries has improved from a year ago; CCC is selling its oils and oilseeds at competitive world prices, and certain surplus fats and oils will be sold for foreign currencies under public laws 480 and 665.

New York Moves to Guard

—Continued from page 5

will have been taken toward solving the problem of illness and death associated with lead poisoning," Dr. Baumgartner said. "Such a move would result in a mass control measure similar to the pasteurization of milk. Such procedures do not rely on the cooperation of the individual purchaser of paint and as such are of widespread importance."

The new regulation was adopted after consultation between the Department of Health, trade associations and professional organizations. Among the professional groups which urged the adoption of this regulation are The New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics and representatives of the American Medical Associations.

Borden Company Correction

In reporting the entry by Borden Company, New York, into the Mexican industrial adhesives manufacturing field in the October 25th OPD, Borden's new Mexico operation was inadvertently called Carbon Activado, S. A., rather than Casco Quimica de Mexico, S. A. Borden acquired the plant from Carbon Activado, and is now operating it as Casco Quimica de Mexico.

Vitamin Preparation Sales Are Restricted in Denmark

Only registered pharmacists are permitted to sell vitamin preparations to consumers in Denmark, under a new Danish law which becomes effective January 1, the Department of Commerce reports.

This restriction does not apply to natural products, such as cod liver oil, yeast, etc., which have not been fortified with natural or synthetic vitamins, or to four specified classes of preparations in tablet, pill, or capsul form, if special regulations are complied with.

The manufacture and import of preparations authorized for general retail sale are permitted only when they conform to a specified formula and are sold under a prescribed name with a statement of the dosage, and their ingredients fulfill the requirements of the Danish pharmacopoeia.

Packaging must bear in characters at least two millimeters high the name or trade-mark of the manufacturer and of the importer; name of the preparations as prescribed by law and any special officially approved name; number of units in the package and content of each vitamin in the unit; prescribed statement as to dosage; and period for which the manufacturer or importer guarantees that the product will retain its properties. Sales may take place only during the guaranteed period and in original packages.

Metal Deposits in Canada Found by American Firm

American Metal Company, New York, has announced a copper, lead, and zinc find in northeastern New Brunswick, Canada. The ore strike is estimated to involve 3,000,000 tons of ore, averaging 0.5 percent copper, 4.5 percent lead and 10.5 percent zinc, in addition to about 1,000,000 tons of ore averaging 1.9 percent copper, 0.1 percent lead, and 0.5 percent zinc. Some gold and silver is also indicated in the deposits.

The find is located in the Little River Lake area of northeastern New Brunswick, about thirty-five miles north east of Newcastle. Further drilling and sampling is planned at the site. Actual mining will require building of roads leading to the area, so that some of the ore can be trucked to Newcastle, where harbor facilities are available.

Obituaries

Granville M. Breinig

Granville M. Breinig, vice-president and advertising manager of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died November 2 in that city. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Breinig became president of Waggener Paint Company, Kansas City, Mo., a subsidiary of Pratt & Lambert, in 1928. In 1931, he was named manager of the paint division of Pratt & Lambert in Buffalo. He was made merchandising manager in 1948, advertising manager in 1951, and in 1954, was elected a vice-president. For twelve years Mr. Breinig was chairman of the national Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up campaign committee. He had served as chairman of the campaigns in Buffalo.

Ralph G. Farrell

Ralph G. Farrell, chairman of the board of Fairmont Aluminum Company, Fairmont, W. Va., died October 29 in Stamford, Conn. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Farrell was a director and former president of the Aluminum Association.

Harold A. Knight

Harold A. Knight, associate editor of *Chemical and Engineering News* and *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, publications of the American Chemical Society, died November 2 in Larchmont, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Knight formerly worked for the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Iron Age*, *Steel Magazine*, *Journal of Metals-Technology*, and *Materials and Methods*. He joined the editorial staff of the ACS in 1949.

Myron E. Delaney, manager of the Haloway Products Division of Bakelite Company, itself a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died November 2 in Boston. He was fifty-nine years old.

Dr. Leroy D. Edwards, professor of pharmacology at Purdue University School of Pharmacy, Lafayette, Ind., died October 29 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old.

Chalmers Hamill, former chief of the small business unit of the Justice Department, died November 4, in Washington, D. C. He was seventy years old.

Samuel S. Sadtler, a chemical consultant and inventor, died November 2 in Philadelphia. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Sadtler was one of the inventors of liquid fire in World War I. He served as a government consultant on explosives.

William S. Weissert, an employe in the traffic division of American Cyanamid company, New York, died October 29 in Passaic, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

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- PINACRYPTOL GREEN
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- PLASMA ALBUMIN, CRYST. (BOVINE)
- POLYPORIC ACID
- PORPHYRIN
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Perhaps the most significant price trend noted last week was in lemon oil. Prices were reduced 85 cents per pound on California oil. The decline was not entirely unexpected in view of the present supply surplus as related to consumer needs. Lemon oil, up until this year, had been in tight supply. Production of the oil has steadily increased as producers sought to satiate consumer demand. With summer past, consumption of lemon oil has been less due to the decline in soft drink production.

The citronella oil situation appears to grow steadily worse. Spot quotations advanced 15 cents on Ceylon estate quality while Java and Java type (Formosan) qualities increased 5 cents, respectively. The tense military situation in Formosa with Red China poised to "liberate" that island has intensified the speculative trend in citronella oil and the drought affected crop was smaller than anticipated, compared with world demand.

Clove leaf oil, unrectified, has eased on the spot market. Quotations were down 15 cents per pound. Production of clove leaf oil has been under government supervision at origin and it was anticipated that output of the oil will prove insufficient to meet consumer demands. Bourbon geranium oil was stronger in response to firmer trends at source while Algerian quality remained steady, pricewise. French lavender flower continued to advance both at origin and on spot, although the latter prices in many instances were well below replacement costs quoted from France. Lemongrass oil declined rather substantially during the week. By the week's end, spot quotations were off 30 cents. Peppermint oil was another important oil to feel the effects of consumer price resistance as natural peppermint oil declined 40 cents and redistilled, USP, oil, 40 cents per pound.

In the seeds and spices market, pepper continued to decline, on spot. Both black and white pepper were down 4 cents, respectively, as of late last week. Zanzibar clove dropped 3 cents while Nigerian split ginger declined 1 cent. Pimento prices declined on spot with Jamaica variety off 2 cents.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Java, 5c. per lb.
Java type, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Oil, clove leaf, unrectified, 15c. per lb.
Lemon, California, USP, 85c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 30c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 40c. per lb.
redistilled, USP, 35c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 3c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
138.54	138.63	138.15	146.95

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Although there were upward tendencies in some quarters, the spot market continued unchanged, pricewise, on the whole. The current market ranged from $11 to $13 per pound.

Bois de Rose—The spot market was featured by a firm trend. Prices currently ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound.

Camphor—Shipping prices on white oil continued nominal. In view of the tense situation in Formosa and the fact that world demand for natural camphor has dwindled considerably, it appeared to be very likely that camphor oil would remain in short supply for some time in the future. Market prices ranged from 38c. to 45c. on sassafrassy and from 31c. to 38c. on white oil of camphor.

Cedarwood—Supplies remain extremely short. Prices were very firm and ranged from $1 to $1.65 per pound. The minimum price represents contract sales only, it was emphasized. The general market was about 10c. to 15c. higher. The outlook for improvement in supply was very dim insofar as the near future is concerned, it was noted.

Citronella—The spot market continued very strong last week. Ceylon quality was up 15c. per pound and was quoted at $1.25 to $1.75 per pound, on spot. Java quality was 5c. higher at $1.35 to $1.75 while Java type (Formosan) was 5c. higher at similar levels. The tense military situation on Formosa and adverse weather conditions have combined to shorten the citronella oil yield while world demand continued unchecked at strong levels. There was little hope of any early improvement in the citronella oil supply, according to trade sources. Oil from the first cutting of the grass this year was reported to have been oversold.

Clove Leaf—Spot prices have eased on unrectified clove leaf oil. The spot market was 15c. lower than quoted previously with prices ranging from $1.70 to $2.20 per pound. Consumer demand was said to be easier on this oil but all indications pointed toward higher prices, based on the various factors which are expected to have a limiting effect upon production. Both clove production and demand have increased greatly since the end of World War II, with Indonesia a major purchaser. It seems likely that present prices for all types, bud, leaf, and stem oil, represent approximately the low point of the current market movement and will probably be maintained at about this level. The production of clove leaf oil has been under Government restrictions for some time past and it is generally believed that heavy cutting of the leaves has reduced the yield of the spice itself. For this reason, the Government has been taking steps to control the output of oil. Another factor is to be found in the current high price of coffee which is attracting the natives to this more profitable crop. It is probable that clove leaf oil distillation will be reduced due to a subsequent lack of labor.

Dillweed—Demand for dillweed oil was reported to be seasonally steady. Supplies were generally reported ample for current consumer requirements and pricewise, the market has exhibited considerable stability.

Geranium—The spot market moved to reflect higher price trends on Bourbon oil at origin. The current market ranged from $11 to $13.50 per pound. Prices ranged from $10.50 to $12 on Algerian geranium oil.

Lavender—The spot market continued to reflect steady rising shipping costs quoted at origin. The crop this year was extremely poor according to trade reports and consequently, lavender flower oil prices have virtually skyrocketed in the past several weeks. Some dealers were in a better supply position than others hence accounting for the wide spread in prices quoted. In many cases spot quotations were below replacement costs. Consumers have been confining their purchases to taking care of immediate needs only, for the most part. This resistance has apparently had little influence upon sellers in France, it was noted.

Lemon—The heavy pressure of lemon oil supplies upon the spot market and the drop from summer consumption levels have combined to weaken lemon oil prices considerably in recent weeks. Accordingly, last week saw the spot price of Californian lemon oil reduced 85c. per pound. The current market was $5.50 per pound.

Lemongrass — Spot prices dropped rather abruptly, with quotations declining a total of 30c. per pound over the week. Current quotations ranged from $2.50 to $3.25 per pound.

Peppermint—The market eased off from the high levels attained previously. Natural peppermint oil dropped 40c. to $7.60 to $8.50 per pound while redistilled USP oil declined 35c. to $8 to $9.

Spearmint—Spot prices were somewhat easier in view of the declining trend in peppermint oil. Prices ranged from $3.85 to $5 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Spot prices were advanced 1c. per pound last week on Mexican anise seed. The current market was 24c. per pound. Spanish quality was unchanged at 33c. while Syrian seed was nominal.

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed declined ¼c. last week and was currently quoted at 18¾c. per pound. The market at origin was said to be generally strong

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

in view of the anticipation of a tightening supply in face of steady world demand.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed advanced 1c. per pound on the spot market in response to stronger market trends at origin. Supplies were reportedly ample for current inquiry. Current quotations ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per pound. French celery seed was firm at 48c.

Clove—Madagascar clove remained unchanged, on spot, last week while Zanzibar clove dropped 3c. to 67c. to 68c. per pound.

Ginger—The spot market remained unchanged, pricewise, last week on Jamaica ginger while Nigerian split ginger eased slightly, falling 1c. per pound to 29c. According to trade figures the New York market had only imported 250.3 tons as of August 30 this year compared to a ten year average of 657.4 tons Jamaican. It was reported that buying of the sound parcels likely to pass FDA has been going on quietly by some London houses with the view to shipping to New York although owing to the short crop, London has received up to August only 362 tons against annual average of 373.7 tons over the last 10 years. Total ginger into New York during the year was 1,137 tons against an annual average of 1,650 which fluctuates between 1,300 to 1,900 which has also created a shortage of other gingers. But the same hand to mouth policy of users has retarded price development and partly compensated for the shortage. The short crop expected in Jamaica by most authorities there, owing to high prices and shortage of planting material and Government discouraging the crop, has caused some shippers to start buying back spots in London and New York whilst levels are still relatively low since at one time the price to the growers exceeded the local equivalent of 36c. on the spot, which consuming markets are just beginning to feel.

Mustard Seed—Dutch mustard seed advanced 1c. per pound, on spot, bringing the current market to 12c. per pound. Other qualities held unchanged.

Nutmeg—The spot market advanced 1c. per pound on East Indian varieties last week. Current offerings were quoted at 40c. West Indian nutmeg was steady at 29½c. to 30c.

Pepper—Prices on spot continued to decline last week. Trade reports were that the continued decline was due to the pressure of supplies on spot. Spot prices declined 3c. by late in the week.

White pepper prices ruled fairly stable despite the downward movement in black pepper. Arrivals are currently being absorbed and shipment prices are not cheap. The fact that there is no newcrop just around the corner supports the contention

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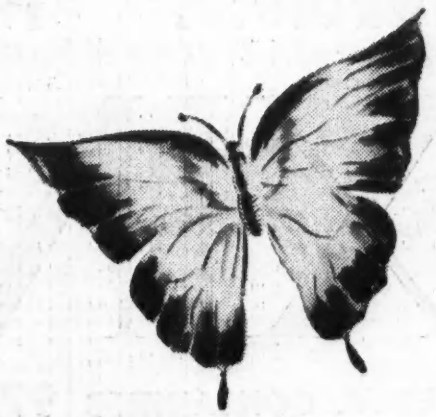

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Pimento—Spot prices declined 2c. last week on new crop Jamaican pimento and the current market was quoted at 66c. to 68c. per pound. Mexican pimento was stronger by a corresponding amount, being quoted at 60c. The late arrivals of Jamaica pimento have been generally well distributed according to trade reports. Another government allocation was made for November shipment and predictions were rife concerning the price status of this commodity during coming weeks. Although the crop was none too large, compared with world consumption figures, continued high prices could keep consumer buying on a hand to mouth basis, it was said.

The latest crop estimate heard was 40,000 bags. The government in Jamaica last month increased the official export price some 20 percent over that for September exports in an effort to narrow the gap between world market prices and the controlled export price.

Poppy Seed—The spot market, eased somewhat last week, with Argentine poppy declining 3c. to 30c. to 31c. and Turkish seed off 3½c. to make quotations competitive with the Argentine material. Polish seed declined 1c. to 33c. to 34c. while Dutch seed was steady at 35c. to 36c.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The pigments market showed no tendency toward price changes last week, and most producers believed that prices would remain stable, at least for the near future. One problem under consideration was that of absorbing increased freight rates brought about by the recent labor dispute involving truckers in the New York area. Lead and zinc metal markets were dull and quiet last week, resulting in steady and unchanged prices for their pigments. Suppliers reported active consuming demand.

Consumption of most synthetic resins was judged fairly strong last week. Good interest was displayed for polyvinyl acetate for paint emulsions. Polyethylene moved out well to broadening consumer interest. Phenolic varnish consumption was seasonally off. Alkyd resin producers reported a good volume of sales, although the keenness of competition was being felt in many areas, as consumers and producers alike watched closely the fluctuations of the soybean market.

Price schedules showed no tendency toward change in the lacquer materials market, although dioctyl and di-isooctyl phthalates were subject to shading, due to the currently large number of producers in the field. Diethyl and dibutyl phthalates showed relatively firm pricing by comparison. Cellulose acetate butyrate was steady and unchanged, with specialized demand holding up very well.

Natural resins continued to grow firmer. Among copal gums, Manila C and CBB were higher, as were Philippine pale chips. Supplies in Indonesia were reported scarce, giving the market for dammar gums strength. Shellac prices were unchanged on spot in this country, but the Calcutta market continued very strong. There was no market here for Argentine casein, resulting in slightly lower shipment prices from that country.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Manila, C, 1c. per lb.
CBB, 2c. per lb.
Philippine pale chips, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
97.06	97.06	97.06	92.84

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The market remained steady, with prices unchanged. Demand was average for the time of year. Suppliers had enough material on hand to ship promptly to consumers.

Blue, Peacock Lake—The Tariff Commission reports that 200,878 pounds were produced in August, as compared with 95,387 pounds in July.

Cadmium Colors—Some slight delays were encountered in shipment of the darker maroon grades of cadmium sulfoselenide reds, due to continued high government consumption of selenium for use in electronics equipment. On the whole, however, it was felt that the shortage of available cadmium sulfoselenides was not too critical, due to the present state of consuming interest. Cadmium pigments not containing selenium were in plentiful supply, and generally available for immediate delivery. Buying interest was fairly good, with no appreciable crests or troughs noted in the sales picture. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Carbon Black—There were no reported price changes for any types last week. The rubber industry continued large volume withdrawals. Demand for channel pigment also held up well. Heavy producers' stocks were on hand to fill consumer needs.

Chrome Colors—The market was not much changed from the previous week. Demand was active enough to keep stocks moving out at a good rate. Quotations held steady and unchanged. There was plenty of material on hand to fill the needs of buyers.

Cobalt Oxide—Prices of long standing held without change. Demand for specialized purposes was steady. Marketers had adequate supplies.

Earth Colors—Producers continued to be satisfied by the present volume of business. Prices were firm and without change. Customers had no trouble in obtaining what they needed.

Iron Blues—The situation for these materials was about unchanged last week, as producers reported a good quantity moving at steady and unchanged prices. Paint trade demand for interior enamels was well held.

Lead Pigments—The pigments market appeared to be recovered to some extent from the reaction which had set in following cumulative increases in pig lead and the oxides. White lead business was said to be a little better than previously. The battery industry also came into the market for good-sized quantities of litharge. Metallic lead paste was unchanged, with demand sluggish. It was felt that demand had tapered off following a sharp increase in consumer inventories preceding the recent truck strike in the New York area.

Nickel Oxide—Supplies were still tight as the government continued to take nearly all the available supply of nickel and nickel chemicals for stockpiling. It was felt that the situation for the oxide was not as difficult as for other chemicals. Prices held without change.

Titanium Dioxide—Substantial volumes continued to move to the paint trade for outside finishes. All types of pigment were steady and unchanged in price. Supplies were adequate.

Zinc Pigments—Zinc metal was quiet, resulting in stable zinc dust prices. Oxides continued to enjoy good demand from the rubber industry. The paint trade also displayed an active interest. Present output and stocks were ample.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing production for July and August, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	*July	*August
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	5,064,982	7,287,481
Adhesive resins	932,176	976,624
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	†1,663,625	1,952,168
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	7,606,662	8,444,893
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	†8,143,533	8,463,336
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	†8,143,233	8,463,336
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	†36,485,567	34,341,275
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	†20,812,463	20,118,548
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	†5,173,419	5,227,635
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	†1,188,367	1,490,090
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	453,257	381,592
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	†1,114,069	1,392,306
Esterified with other alcohols	†1,683,834	1,600,118
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	†1,461,001	1,527,563
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	†2,554,126	2,462,971
All other modifications	†2,946,881	2,415,271
Coumarine-indene and petroleum polymer resins	13,331,241	19,184,076
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	335,016	377,465

* Partialling estimated.
† Revised.

Alkyds—Competition remained very keen for most of the widely used resins. Producers watched the raw materials markets very closely. Most sources reported that good volumes of material were moving out, particularly since the automotive industry had revived following shutdowns for retooling.

Phenolics—Varnish resin business was seasonally slow. Prices were unchanged. It was reported that trade for this time of year was usually slightly off from peak levels. Another depressing factor was the recent trucking strike in the New York district, which had caused consumers in many instances to load up earlier.

Polyethylenes—Material was reported moving well for all end uses last week. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Emulsion resin continued to sell in sizable quantities for paint use, as the paint trade bought to cover large scale shelf goods needs. Prices

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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were without change. Supplies were adequate to cover immediate needs.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate—Prices for flake and powder material held steady and unchanged last week. Demand continued fairly strong for specialty purposes. Half-second butyrate was subject to broadening consumer applications. Current production and supplies were adequate for buyers' needs.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Prices were unrevised at 30c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Consumers entered the market mainly to fill immediate needs. The Tariff Commission reports that 2,710,562 pounds of dibutyl phthalate were produced in July, while only 876,637 pounds were manufactured in August.

Diethyl Phthalate—Listings held at 25c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 27c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 28c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Good quantities were called for in the plasticizing of cellulose esters, as well as for vinyl scrap. The Tariff Commission reports that 1,167,131 pounds were produced in July, and 1,109,809 pounds were produced in August.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — Prices were maintained at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, although scattered pressure was brought to bear by shading on some contract lots. Some sources reported sluggish demand, while others said that business had been in good volume.

Dimethyl Phthalate — Demand was restricted to specialized end uses. Prices were unaltered at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 29½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 30½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Reports varied concerning demand. Most sources reported a good volume of buying. However, due to keen competition among the large number of manufacturers, prices appeared to be under fire in some instances. The Tariff Commission reports that 6,449,220 pounds of dioctyl phthalates were made in July, as compared with 6,524,475 pounds for August. The foregoing totals include figures for di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Domestic buying interest was active last week, with one source reporting that its customers appeared to buying more than last year. DBB remained scarce on sopt and at primary markets, and although that grade was unchanged, similar varieties were influenced by increased demand. Manila C was up 1c. per pound, the new listing being 40c. per pound to 42c. per pound, depending on quantity. CBB rose 2c. per pound, offered at 29c. to 31c. per pound, spot. Philippine pale chips were also higher, at 24c. to 25c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—Supplies were reported very small in Indonesia. This situation, combined with good demand in this country and strong demand from Europe and Japan kept the market very firm. There were no price changes on spot in this country, but it was noted that Singapore No. 1 was particularly strong.

Shellac—Calcutta remained very strong early in the week, and it appeared to some suppliers here that supplies at primary markets were shorter than had been anticipated. It was pointed out that there had been no carryover in stocks from last year. Another factor was the reported rain damage to the bysacki crop in the spring. It was also said that the November sticklac crop would not be as plentiful as had been expected. Domestic spot prices continued firm and unchanged. Among the orange grades, lemon No. 1 continued offered at 52c. per pound; No. 2, 50c. per pound, Superfine, 48c. per pound, and TN, 47c. per pound. Bleached grades were also unchanged at 56c. per pound, bags, 1,500-lb. lots, and refined, 10c. per pound higher.

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—Generally demand was spotty. The paint trade showed increased buying activity during the forepart of the month. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Gypsum—A slight decrease in demand was noted following the truck strike in the New York area. This was thought due to the fact that consumers who had sharply built up inventories immediately preceding the strike were now working them off. Prices were stable and without change.

Talc—Price lists of long standing were unchanged last week. A reasonably good demand for magnesium silicate filler from the paint trade was noted.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Offerings in the Argentine were more closely held, as producers there awaited better market conditions abroad. There was little or no consuming demand in this country, as consuming mills preferred to buy only in small quantities for immediate needs. Shipment duty paid was currently priced at 20c. to 21c. per pound. Spot prices ranged from 21c. to 22c. per pound, depending on quantity. French offerings were very small, and not considered too important as a market factor. Domestic casein was offered at unchanged prices, with not much material around.

Glue—Business was carried on at old levels last week. Demand was fairly slow, although sellers were not disappointed by consumer interest. Supplies were heavy.

Graphite—There were no price changes last week. Grease compounders continued to take fairly good quantities. Supplies were adequate to fill consumer requirements.

Naphthalenes—There was not much

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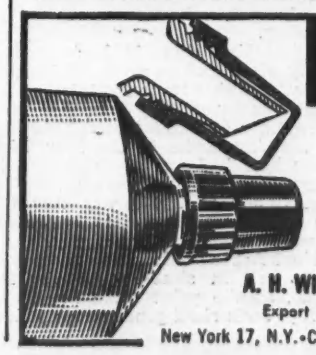

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change in the market picture. Demand was fairly slow, and limited to prompt shipment to cover immediate requirements. Long-established prices were unchanged.

Stearates—Demand for flatters was judged about average, as the general market picture showed little or no change from previous reports. Prices were steady, and stocks were reported available for prompt delivery.

Naval Stores

The following figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture indicate production of naval stores:—

	August	September
	—Barrels*—	
Turpentine, gum, central stills.	22,550	20,020
Wood, steam, distilled	15,920	16,540
destructively distilled	210	140
sulfate	16,530	16,130
Total	55,210	52,830
Dipentine	2,520	2,380
Pine oil	16,920	16,000
Pine tar	7,480	5,700
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	6,570	6,560
	—Drums†—	
Rosin, gum, central stills	65,460	58,180
Wood, steam distilled	109,240	111,420
Total	174,700	169,600

* Barrels of 50 gallons.
† Drums of 520 pounds net.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
I	$7.90	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	...	$8.10
M	7.95	...	$7.91½	...	...
N	...	$7.92½	7.95	$7.95	7.95
WG	7.95	...	8.10	8.00	...
WW	8.18½	8.14½	8.31	8.30	...
Bags—					
K	7.83½	...	7.75	...	7.80
M	...	...	7.91	...	...
N	7.70	...	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	...	8.05

Tankcars (for week ended October 29)—
WG $7.50, N $7.45, 1,693*

Sales, USDA
1,256* 725* 472* 310* 474*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
I through M $8.85, N $8.90, WG $8.95, WW $9.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5125	.5125	.513	...	.515¢
Sales	6,000*†	6,000*†	20,000*†	...	12,000*†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Gallons. §Average price.

Wolf, Standard-Toch Veteran, Retires; Torrace Is Elected

James S. Wolf has retired after forty-four years with Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y. The son of Max Wolf, one of the founders of Standard Varnish, he has served in many executive capacities with Standard-Toch, most recently as secretary, treasurer and director. He was president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in 1934-35, at which time he was also a vice-president of the national association. William G. Torrace, who joined Standard-Toch last year as comptroller, has been elected to succeed Mr. Wolf as secretary-treasurer.

Hercules Naval Stores Unit Names McKesson Distributor

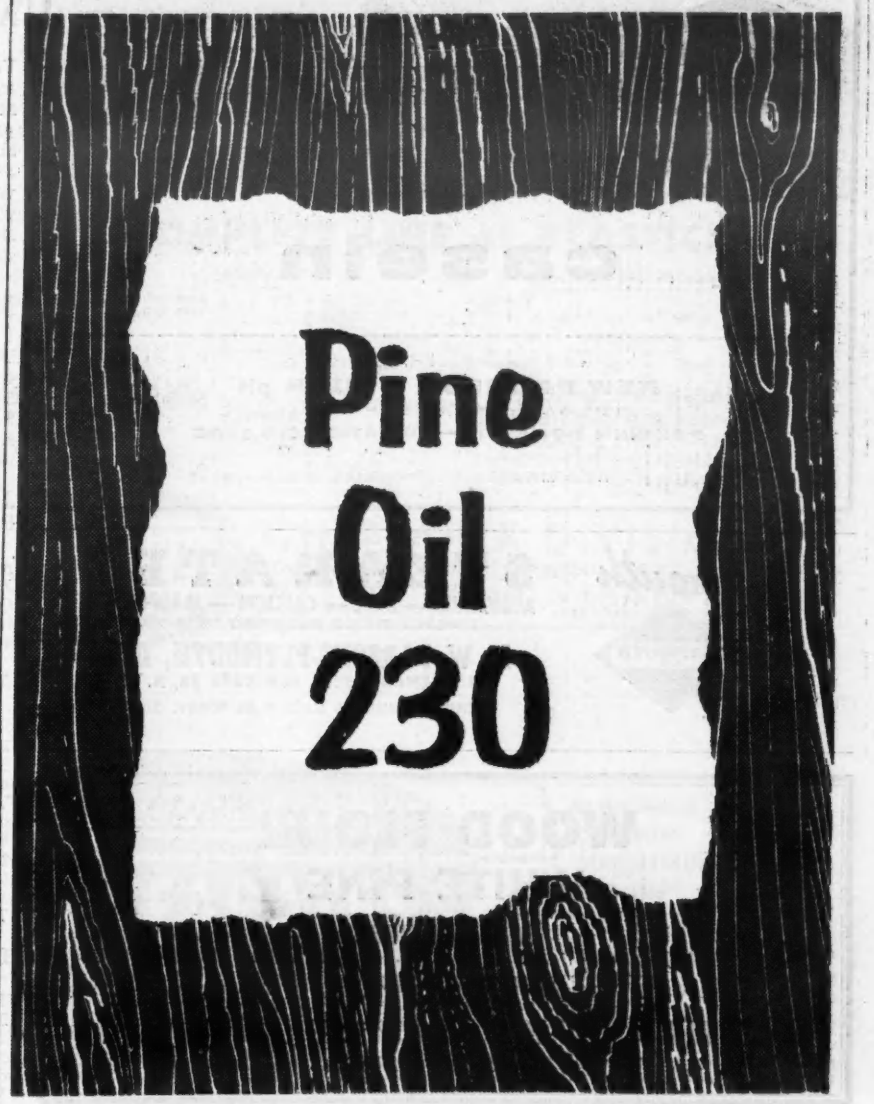
The appointment of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, as distributors of cumene hydroperoxide, para-menthane hydroperoxide, and diisopropylbenzene hydroperoxide, has been announced by the naval stores department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The chemical department of McKesson will handle the sales of the three products in all industrial fields with the exception of the rubber industry, according to the Hercules announcement.

Flushed Color Line Offered By Hilton-Davis Chemical

A new line of odorless flushed colors for use in exterior and interior household finishes has been announced by Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Sterling Drug Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The line is available in an assortment of twenty-nine colors, the company reported. The colors are flushed in a soya bean long-oil alkyd resin.

Buffalo Paint Club Meets Tonight

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association meets tonight at the Sheraton hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Honored guest at the meeting, called "National President's Night," will be Joseph F. Battley, head of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., with dinner following a half-hour later.



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COLD CUT

Gallons	Pounds	
17.3	143	Neville LX-685, 70% Solution
20	162	Bodied Linseed Oil (Z-5 visc.)
18.6	119	Mineral Spirits
	1.33	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
56	425.33	

Method of Preparation: Blend together with good agitation.

COOK

Gallons	Pounds	
	100	Neville LX-685,135
10	78	China Wood Oil
15	116	Alkali Refined Linseed Oil
40	255	Mineral Spirits
	1.6	6% Cobalt Naphthenate
	2.4	24% Lead Naphthenate
	0.4	6% Manganese Naphthenate
74	553.4	

Method of Preparation: Body combined oils at 585°F., check with LX-685, 135 Resin, reduce, and add driers.

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Corn Products Names Mgr. At Its Office in Dallas, Tex.

Corn Products Sales Company, New York has appointed C. D. Ridgway manager of the company's Dallas, Tex., office. Mr. Ridgway joined Corn Products Company in 1934 at its Edgewater, N. J., plant, and was later transferred to the Philadelphia sales office. He moved to Greenville, S. C., as assistant manager, and was subsequently appointed staff assistant at the company's southern division office in Memphis, Tenn.

Martin-Senour Adds Chemist

Appointment of Joseph Wolf as a chemist for Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, was announced last week by William M. Stuart, president. Prior to joining Martin-Senour, Mr. Wolf had been conducting research in paint chemistry and production.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Names Paint Sales Div. Product Manager

L. P. Kahler has been named product manager of the paint sales division of Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Kahler, with the company for eighteen years, resumes his position after an absence of about a year.

N. E. Paint Club Meets Wednesday

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet November 10 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass. Speaker will be Col. Charles W. Sweeney of the airforce, who will discuss "Nuclear Weapons and Warfare." Col. Sweeney was on the plane which carried the first atomic bomb to Hiroshima, and commanded the plane carrying the second bomb to Nagasaki. Cocktails will be served from 5:30 p.m., with dinner following at 7 p.m.

L. A. Paint Technicians to Meet Wed.

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting November 10, at 6:45 p.m., at Scully's restaurant, 4801 South Cranshaw, Los Angeles. Speaker will be Elias Singer, technical director of Troy Chemical Company, New York, who will discuss "Additives—A Tool in the Formulation of Organic Finishes."

Moved to Minneapolis by ADM

Morton M. Gruber, manager of the ADM resin department has been shifted by Archer - Daniels - Midland Company to the firm's executive offices in Minneapolis, Minn., along with William C. Mueller, his administrative assistant. W. A. Weismann, eastern sales manager, for resins, remains in the New York office to handle sales in that region. Mr. Gruber joined ADM last summer when ADM purchased the resin division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, of which Mr. Gruber had been sales manager for eleven of his twenty-five years in the industry.

Polyester Resin Development Is Related by Celanese Corp.

Production of a color-free polyester resin designed for the manufacture of corrugated and other architectural panels has been started by the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. The new product, "Marco MR-28RC," reportedly has a color index 25 percent lower than the APhA industry standards and is available without a price premium. It can be readily light-stabilized with an additive, or can be supplied with the light stabilizer included, Celanese said.

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For hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones, glycols and derivatives, amines and coal tar bases, nitro-compounds and miscellaneous solvents, the following information is listed: chemical and commercial names; structural formula; properties; manufacture; uses; vapor concentration in air; toxicity; toxic effects in animals; toxic effects in man; effects of mixtures of the solvent with others; symptoms; and treatment.

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N.Y. Textile Chemists Will Hear Richardson at November 19 Meeting

The next meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held November 19 at 8:15 p.m. at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. The speaker will be Francis S. Richardson, technical director of Waldrich Company, who will discuss 'The Barotor in Practical Application." Mr. Richardson's talk had been planned for the previous meeting, but was postponed. Two councilors will be elected at the coming meeting. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

Fats and Oils Course Plans Set at Brooklyn Polytechnic

A course in the chemistry of fats and oils has been planned at the graduate school of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y., to run in the spring of the 1954-55 school year. Registration for the course will be on February 4. The course will include fifteen lectures of two hours each, to begin at 8 p.m. on Wednesday evenings. The course is open for either credit or non-credit registration to qualified persons in the industry.

Hydrolysis, saponification, hydrogenation, oxidation, autoxidation, ozonization, and polymerization of fats and oils and the preparation and properties of fatty acids and their derivatives will receive special emphasis. Drying oils, alkyd resins and chemical utilization of waste fats will be treated in some detail. A special feature of the course will be the distribution of a course outline and complete bibliography of references for all topics covered.

US to Watch Chemicals

—*Continued from page 3*

ment to provide a more efficient business reporting service for world traders. Other phases of the program include the issuance of basic economic and statistical reports in a new publication series to be called "The World Trade Information Service."

To meet the varying needs of world traders, whose interests range from investment or economic developments abroad to practical data on doing business in a particular foreign country, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce will issue the reports in four convenient packages:—Economic reports, operations reports, statistical reports and utilities abroad.

Economic reports (part 1) will consist of a series of separate publications, each devoted to a particular country or area, giving basic data on the general economy, the recent economic developments, how to establish a business, marketing areas, the insurance situation and like subjects.

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Statistical reports (part 3) will include statistics on US trade with foreign countries, total export and import trade of the United States on a monthly basis and the foreign trade of the countries of the world.

Utilities abroad (part 4) will cover developments in shipping, railways, aviation, highways and electirc power.

Trade Briefs

Krylon, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Donald A. Baxter sales manager.

Lyle E. Frohberg's appointment as vice-president in charge of sales has been announced by Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich.

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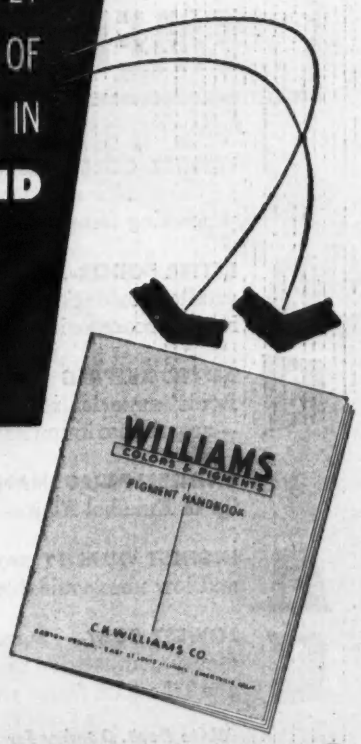

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3 BETTER KEEPING QUALITIES—due to Emersol Oleic Acids' superior resistance to rancidity and yellowing—assure maximum sales appeal, longer shelf life.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further strength in tallow and greases featured the oils and fats market last week. Steady consuming demand and short covering in tallow resulted in fractional advances for all inedible grades. This strength was reflected in grease oils which were higher, while tallow oil was unchanged and firm.

Conditions in the edible oil group remained steady, despite limited trading. Cottonseed oil was maintained at former levels. Soybean oil trading was spotty, but was well held due to firmness of soybeans. Peanut oil was unchanged and merely nominal because of sold up production of domestic oil. Corn oil also was firm.

Crude coconut oil was inactive, and lower for shipment with cheaper copra. Olive oil was firmer and higher for spot delivery, due to stronger primary markets.

There was noticeable improvement in the demand for tung oil and moderate volume of sales was reported for nearby and later delivery. Oiticica oil also was in better request. Linseed oil was quiet, but maintained at former levels for all positions despite slightly lower flaxseed market. Refined fish oils were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of crude menhaden oil.

Firmness of soybeans and improved demand for the meal for nearby delivery lifted quotations $3 per ton. Cottonseed meal also was higher. Linseed meal was unchanged and steady. Peanut meal was scarcer and nominal.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 7c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Oil, grease, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
palm kernel, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1953
107.25	105.99	103.12	90.91

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Market was quiet. Crude was easier at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt delivery. The New York market quiet and lower at 13c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued light and mixed last week, with some hedging by trade interests in March and May on upturns. Market tone remained steady, reflecting the firmness of soybeans. Demand for cash oil was reported spotty. Bleachable oil was sold at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, with additional offers at the same figure. Refined salad oil was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt with some trading taking place at this level. CCC reported sales for export of 22,789 long tons of prime bleached yellow cottonseed at average price of 11.09c. per pound and 1.976 tons of prime summer yellow at 10.83c., also 4,500 tons of crude cottonseed oil. The agency last week offered 87 tankcars of crude cottonseed oil from Arizona and Texas, on competitive bids for November shipment.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. In the southeast trading was reported at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for nearby; 12⅝c. to 12¾c. in the Valley and 12¼c. Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December 1955	52	15.18	15.02	15.10S
March	63	15.18	14.98	15.08S
May	51	15.18	14.98	15.08@15.09
July	16	14.99	14.90	14.96@14.99

Total sales, 184.

Memphis.—Cottonseed meal quoted at 125⁄₆c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Crude soybean oil, 12¾c., tankcars, Decatur. Trading light. Cottonseed meal offered at $72 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $16 per ton, bulk and $21, sacked, Memphis. Demand fair.

Linseed—Consumers limited demand to actual needs. Deliveries against contracts continued in active request. Raw oil was unchanged at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, first half November delivery; 13c., second half November; 12.7c., December; 12.8c., January-March and 12.9c., April-June.

Flaxseed—Market lower, but offerings also scarcer.

Minneapolis.—There was a steady demand for cash flaxseed last week and most of the seed sold at $3.40 a bushel, spot or to-arrive. At midweek, however, crushers reduced their bids to $3.35 as offerings dried up and demand was not very aggressive. The Minneapolis office of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) reported it sold 250,000 bushels of flaxseed for export during the week. Actual purchases of seed in the spot cash market amounted to 42 cars and 87,500 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled 111 cars and 147,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts for the week amounted to 694 cars as against 968 cars in the previous week and 165 cars in the like week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week.	1,214,500	346,500	92,750	133,000
Since Sept.1	13,835,250	9,262,100	2,812,250	1,700,800

Oiticica—Market was quiet, but steady. Refined was held at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were held at 16¾c. to 17c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was more active for immediate delivery. Spanish oil was firmer and lifted to $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Tunisian was unchanged at $2.20 to $2.25, same basis.

Palm Kernel—Denatured was easier and shipments were quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Scarcity of oil featured this market. Crude oil was nominal at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for nearby delivery. Refined oil also was in light supply. Tankcars were unchanged at 25c. per pound, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Refined was well held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Oil for nearby delivery was scarce. Late November delivery was quoted at 16½c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Trading was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Market held steady with beans. Crude oil was quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, nearby delivery; 12c. straight November; 11¾c. straight December and 11½c., January-March. Refined salad oil was quoted at

Cottonseed Crush: September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during September and August, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons Sept.	Tons August
Receipts at mills	1,238,288	449,340
Crushed or used	527,374	348,709
Stocks at mills	1,139,197	423,283

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	163,509,000	82,490,000
Stocks at mills	34,345,000	14,443,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	108,516,000	62,166,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]825,577,000	287,215,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	258,258	121,257
Stocks at mills	202,262	168,919

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	113,347	54,155
Stocks at mills	72,462	78,861

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]175,097	81,536
Stocks at mills	[2]157,803	131,082

[1] Includes 762,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure includes sales for export, but not "lifted". As of September 30, CCC reported it had removed from inventory and put in transit position to other storage about 91,000,000 pounds of refined oil, of which it is estimated that 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 pounds have not been accounted for in reports to the Census Bureau.

[2] Includes 37,401 bales first cut, 127,597 bales second cut, and 9,789 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 505.6; first cut, 505.1; second cut, 513.8; and mill run, 505.8 pounds.

[3] Includes 82,377 bales first cut, 65,169 bales second cut, and 10,257 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

15½c. per pound, tankers, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December 1955	7	11.92	11.77	11.77S
March	11	11.76	11.60	11.51@11.60
May	15	11.75	11.59	11.57@11.60
July	3	11.67	11.51	11.53@11.59
September	1	11.20	11.20	11.20S

Total sales, 37 contracts.

Tung—Market was steady, with fair volume of trading reported at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York nearby delivery. Interest in futures also was better. Late November-December delivery was held at 21½c. and January forward at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars. Drums were unchanged at 24c. to 25c. per pound, depending upon quantity, spot.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted at $105 per ton, c.i.f. Brazilian ports, with bids at $5 less.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	1,000,200	2,440,000
Previous week		3,300,000
Corresponding week, 1953	1,505,100	550,000
Total this year	91,871,400	109,042,360
Corresponding period, 1953	98,897,400	105,880,500

Cocoa Butter—Market was stronger, advancing sharply to 92c. per pound, spot. Trading was reported quiet.

Copra—Trading was inactive. Shipments were unchanged at $172.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved consuming demand and higher tallow, stiffened this market. Prices were advanced fractionally. Yellow grease was sold at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. House was quoted at 6¾c. and brown was nominal at 6½c., same basis. Choice white not all hog was unchanged at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and all hog at 10c., same basis.

Grease Oil—Higher cost of basic fats and improved trading strengthened the market and quotations were lifted ½c. to 1c. per pound, as to grade. No. 1 was quoted at 13c. per pound, carlots; extra winter strained, 16½c. and prime burning, 17½c. per pound.

Lard—Market was irregular, closing steady with higher hogs. Cash lard was quoted at 15.8c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 6,122,760 pounds, October 31, compared with 6,545,010 pounds, October 1 and 5,598,670 pounds, October 31, last year.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported spotty. Prices were unchanged at 19c. to 19½c.

Soybean Crush: September

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during September and August, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons Sept.	August
Receipts	463,911	131,056
Crushed	334,206	443,856
Stocks at mills	276,532	146,827

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	148,712,000	171,296,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	53,722,000	78,679,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	125,318,000	166,116,000
Stocks at mills	26,130,000	36,859,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	257,685	354,454
Stocks at mills	61,632	150,703

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per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was steady at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, barrels, as to seller and quantity.

Tallow—Market was firmer advancing ¼c. per pound, due to improved demand and limited offerings. Export inquiry was less active. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra, 8¾c. Domestic demand was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Soapers were reported on the sidelines. Bleachable fancy was moved at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and extra at 8c. Special was quoted at 7½c. and No. 1, 7c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined—Market was quiet, and unchanged. Light pressed was held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Crude menhaden was scarce and firm at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.a.s. in the Gulf and merely nominal at 8c. works, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Additional trading in sardine oil was reported in amount of some five cars at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Crude tuna oil remained nominal at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Pedro with bid and asked prices spread ¼c. Canadian herring oil offered 8c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian funds, with no trading reported.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading throughout the southeast continued fairly active. Mills were reluctant to offer forward shipments. Most of the mills are experiencing a good local demand due in part to the drought throughout the southeast and to continued growth in the cattle business. Forty-one percent meal was sold at $70 per ton, sacked and $72 asked, Memphis, $73 North Alabama, $75 South Alabama and Georgia, and $77 Carolina mills for November shipment. Occasional offers were made for December shipment at premiums, of $1 to $2 per ton.

Linseed Meal—Demand active. Prices unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Colder weather in the northern tier of states kept linseed meal prices firm the past week. There was steady buying feed mixers, crushers and jobbers reported. Extracted linseed meal for Nov.-Dec. was quoted at $65 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Crushers were unwilling to offer much beyond December. Expeller meal (old process) was priced around $70 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Shipping specifications were brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	17,160,000	14,580,000
Since Sept. 1	131,220,000	116,080,000

Soybean Meal—Market has been active for the last several days, with processor offerings higher. Most of the buying interest continued for near-by shipment. Forty-four percent was offered at $68 per ton bulk, November, $69 December, $72 January-March, $73 April-September, Decatur, for unrestricted material. Southeastern production forty-four percent was offered at $72 per ton f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for November through January.

Waxes

Carnauba—Business lacked volume as consumers continued to limit purchases to small lots for immediate requirements. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Firmest on the list was No. 1 yellow, which was scarce on spot and high for shipment. No. 1 yellow Parnahyba was nominal at $1.11 to $1.15 per pound, spot, depending upon quality and quantity, with Ceara unchanged at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound as to quantity.

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1—#28 Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—59" x 78" Shelves, complete.
3—3' x 50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
4—Sperry 18" x 18" iron recessed Filter Presses, 18 chambers.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses, with condenser.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
3—Sperry iron 36x36 recessed Filter Presses, 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS. Roto-Louvre #502-16, Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long, with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day Imperial jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4 x 9' Chilling Rolls.
3—#12 Sweetland Pressure FILTERS, 48 leaves on 3" c/c. Leaves are bottom drainage, grooved rim, bronze with AU monel covering. Cap. each 642 sq. ft. filtering area. Excellent condition.
3—Colton 5½ single punch Tablet Machines, M.D.

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Colton 3RP, 2RP Tablet Machines.

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1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. double arm, jacketed, vacuum Mixer, 50 HP.
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2—Blaw Knox 800 gal. 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 100 PSI.
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2—Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
3—Sharples P-16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—Bird 48" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel, Perforated Basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal S.S. Perforated Basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, Imperforate Basket.
1—AT&M 36" center slung, rubber covered Centrifugal, Perforated Basket.
1—Sparkler 14D4 Filter, Hastelloy plates.
1—Niagara #110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15—48" dia. S.S. leaves, 375 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Vacuum Filter S.S., Unused.
2—Eimco 8'x8', 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
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1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes #138J Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 9—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 7'5"x20', 3'10"x16' S.S., 2'7"x10' steel.
2—Lee 6'x6' S.S. agitated Tanks.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Propane Pressure Tank, ASME, 225# W.P.
1—Eureka #3 Porcelain Jar Mill 14.7 gals.
4—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, #1SI, and Bantam.
2—Hardinge 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.
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3—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H8, #H7, #H6.
1—National 10"x20" two roll Mill with 25 HP motor.
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3—Stainless Steel Powder Mixers, 800# & 200#

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1—Niagara Filter #95-36, 80 sq. ft. st. st. leaves.

1—Sperry 15" x 15", 29 chamber Aluminum Filter

5—Pebble Mills—72" x 96", 60" x 72", 31" x 31".

1—Kent 6" x 14" High Speed 3-Roll Mill.

1—Rotex Screen 5' x 7', single deck.

2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Contin. Ball Mills, Steel, 6' x 16' & 3' x 6'.

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2—T316 St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 785 sq. ft. ea.

5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.

1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.

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MILLS—Raymond—5-roll, High Side 50", Raymond 3-roll, High Side 42".
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6'x8' Patterson Ball Mill.
2' Hardinge Conical Lab Mill.
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MIXERS—300 gal. Baker Perkins 18—DIM, 304 SS Sigma blades, 30 HP.
Patterson, 4' conical blender, steel 19 C.F. working cap., 5 HP.
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200 gal. Cincinnatus #10, SS clad, jkt'd. 50 PSI, sigma blade, 10 HP.
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Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 700 gal. ea.

10—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 gal. ea.

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1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Bubble Cap Column, 2' x 5', with 5 trays.

1—Type 304 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6' x 18' with 7 trays.

1—Badger 4' x 16' copper Column, 25 bubble cap trays.

1—Badger 5' x 23' copper Column, 20 bubble cap trays.

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves, 42" x 42".

4—Alco Steel Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. ea.

2—Colonial Iron Works Monel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft. and 150 sq. ft.

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1—2' x 3' nickel jkt'd Ball Mill.

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1—Day 150 gal. Stainless Steel Double Sigma Blade Mixer, complete.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer with hydraulic tilting device, 100 gal.

2—Day 75 gal. Imperial Model 30 jkt'd double arm sigma blade Mixers.

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1—Swenson Rubber Lined Cont. Vacuum Cooling & Crystallizing Bodies, 1670# Crystals per hr.
1—Al. Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 20 Shelf Vac. Dryer, 42"x42".
3—Stokes #138F Vac. Shelf Dryers, 24"x36".
4—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Dr. Vac. Dryers, 59"x78".
3—G.L. Reactors, 50, 100 & 500 Gals.
4—Spiral Mixers, 1,000 to 4,000#.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. S.A. Jack. Mixer, 10 H.P.
1—Micro 2 TH Pulverizer, 15 H.P. motor.
2—Rotary Cutters, 12" w/10 H.P. motors.
4—Roball Sifters to 40"x120".
1—Jeffrey-Traylor Screen 30"x68" Stainless Steel—NEW.
1—Stokes B-2 Rotary Tablet Machine.
1—S.S. Tank, 2,100 Gal. Horiz. w/coil.
4—Anderson RB Expellers M.D.
2—Lee 300 Gal. Stainless Steel Jack. & Ag. Kettles, 10# W.P.
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1—6' x 4' Flaker.

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1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Vacuum Jacketed Mixer.
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1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
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1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 285 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Deep Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
1—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Beanson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10"—like new.
2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 32"x90".
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 19-D-8.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. W. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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For Sale: Must sell or move several jacketed cast iron mixers and kettles—250 to 2,000 lb. capacities—first reasonable offer accepted. OPD 521.

For Sale: 8—17,800-gallon one-piece glass-lined tanks, still erected, immediate delivery, reasonable price. OPD 517.

Sparkler Filter for sale—Sparkler model 18D8 filter, 12.5 sq. ft. area, with Viking rotary pump, 60 cycle, AC motor, used few weeks only, immediate delivery; can also furnish Sparkler model 33D9 stainless steel filter, 40.5 sq. ft.; both units absolutely first-class condition and available immediately at attractive prices. OPD 519.

For Sale by large pharmaceutical manufacturer. Laboratory furniture and fixtures ideal for chemical or pharmaceutical work. Approximately 23 center tables, 46 wall tables, 16 fumehoods, also storage cabinets, bookcases, balance tables, sectional cold boxes, constant temperature room, complete with equipment and controls. Available about May 1, 1955. Equipment in excellent condition; Complete list furnished to interested parties. P.O. Box 2096, Phila., Pa.

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5-Carrier Atmospheric Truck Dryers, 8, 16 and 24 trucks; one Baker Perkins 200 gallon mixer, motor driven; two 26" Cage Mills each with two 15 H.P. motors; one J. H. Day 1000# dry powder mixer. All set up in plant as last operated. Available immediate shipment. Priced attractively. Wolf-Perry Machinery Co., 293 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, 5, New Jersey.

Bagging Machines available immediate sale. Two St. Regis, model 301 FB, simultaneous filling and weighing. One practically new. Nevill'e Chemical Company, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For Sale: Porcelain balls for ball mill use, 6,000 lb. 3" balls, 2,000 lb. 4" balls. Good condition. OPD 516.

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Stainless Steel centrifuge, sparkler filter or four eye closed delivery filter press having approximately one cubic foot of cake capacity. Please give complete specifications and price wanted. OPD 524.

Wanted—Diatomaceous earth filter, stainless steel, give us area, material of construction, manufacturer's name, asking price in first letter. OPD 518.

Wanted for export—Complete chemical plants or machinery only; highest prices paid; our buyers are now in this country inspecting equipment. Send us listing of your surplus equipment, preferably with all details and the asking prices "as is, where is," or if you can include extras for dismantling and matchmarking. We are interested in any surplus equipment that you have. OPD 520.

Wanted 100 steel drums 55 gallon and I.C.C. No. 5 14 gauge, "I" hoop ¾" head bung, 2" side bung. Must be in first class condition. State price and location. New England Chemical Supply Corp., Merrimack, New Hampshire.

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 512.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work, including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 511.

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Offer at substantial savings: 10,000 lbs. Diethylene Glycol; 1,000 Amyl Alcohol; 30,000 lbs. Tribasic Copper Sulfate; 12,000 lbs. Isoquinoline; 2,000 lbs. Allyl Alcohol; 3,000 lbs. Methyl Diethanolamine. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y.; INdependence 1-4100.

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Coconut Oil Tax Repeal

—Continued from page 3

quantities of coconut oil. In 1952 only 48 percent of the Philippine copra production came to the United States.

John B. Gordon, secretary of the bureau of raw materials, points out that repeal of the 3 cents tax will still give the Philippine coconut oil a 2 cents per pound advantage over coconut oil from other sources. This is a 2 cents per pound tax contained in section 2470 (a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code which has been bound in the Philippine-American trade agreement until July 3, 1974.

He also called attention to the importance of coconut oil as an industrial oil in the United States, rather than as an edible oil, and pointed out how the market for soaps in this country—and thus the market for coconut oil—has been absorbed by the synthetic detergents.

On behalf of the paint industry, NPVLA urged the delegation to negotiate these changes in the Philippine laws:—

1. A change in the import control law to remove the products of the paint industry from the class of products which can be imported into the Philippines only under license.

2. A change in the law to prohibit the placing of currency restrictions on transfers of United States funds in the Philippines.

3. Revision of the Philippine law which gives a special privilege to domestic entities bidding for materials to be supplied to the Philippine government.

4. A change in Philippine requirements calling for more detailed information than is required in the United States in the labeling of paint products.

Chemical Legislative Outlook

—Continued from page 3

prospect of cuts in taxes next year, but enhances the outlook for the President to get a trade agreements measure more to his liking. The house ways and means committee, where taxes and tariff legislation originates, will be headed by Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee. The senate finance committee chairmanship will go to Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

Both Rep. Cooper and Sen. Byrd strongly opposed the tax reduction bill last year and both can be expected to take a strong stand against further cuts in the light of existing federal budget conditions. Rep. Cooper, on the other hand, is a long-time advocate of a liberal trade agreements program.

Other important committee chairmanships that will go to the Democrats are these:—

Agriculture—Rep. Harold E. Cooley of North Carolina in the house, opponent of the present flexible crop support program; Sen. Allan J. Ellender of Louisiana in the senate.

Appropriations—Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri in the house; Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona in the senate.

Armed services—Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia in the house; Sen. Richard B. Russell in the senate.

Banking and currency—Rep. Brent Spence of Kentucky in the house; Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas in the senate.

Interior and insular affairs—Rep. Clair Engle of California in the house; Sen. Clinton P. Anderson in the senate.

Stearates Data Offered by Synpro

A technical booklet on metallic stearates has been published by Synthetic Products Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The new Synpro stearates booklet on metallic soaps contains data on the physical and chemical properties of types of metallic stearates, and also features the field and research experience that has been accumulated for more than thirty-seven years by the company. The twenty-six-page two-color booklet is fully illustrated and features the history of the company, new plant layout, types of stearates, and detailed metallic soap specialties and manufactured products. Copies of the booklet are available by writing to Synthetic Products Company, 1636 Wayside road, Cleveland 12.

Gen'l Paint Building New Warehouse

General Paint Corporation will build a new centralized Pacific northwest warehouse at northwest 31st and Industrial avenue in Portland, Ore. The building will be a one-story structure containing 40,000 square feet of floor space and will cost about $250,000.

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Belgian Mining Firm Joins Atomic Industrial Association

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the Belgian mining concern which owns and operates the famed Shinkelobwe uranium mine in the Belgian Congo, last week became the first company outside of the United States to join the Atomic Industrial Forum, the American industrial association devoted to advancing the peacetime development of atomic energy.

The Shinkelobwe mine was the principal source of uranium for the US atomic energy program during World War II and has remained a primary source ever since. The forum recently opened its membership to non-US affiliates. Alexander Wust, Director General of Societe d'Electricite de l'Escaut, Antwerp, Belgium, became the first individual affiliate; Union Miniere is the first organization affiliate.

Pesticide Competition

—Continued from page 5

of emphasis on improved agricultural yields would be helpful.

The import trend is toward the toxic materials, as numerous mixing and formulating plants exist in Argentina. Imports of 2,4-D acid are permitted by Argentina but prepared weed killers are prohibited. Imports in 1953 totaled 400 metric tons of 2,4-D acid and twenty tons of 2,4,5-T. Also imported were twenty tons of organic miticides and fifty tons of dithiocarbamate fungicides.

"The Argentine government is desirous of promoting local pesticide manufacture as well as compounding and formulating, to conserve foreign exchange and develop the domestic industry," the department said. "These factors, combined with the high respect for US technical know-how in Argentina, provide opportunities for investment of US capital and technology in pesticide manufacture."

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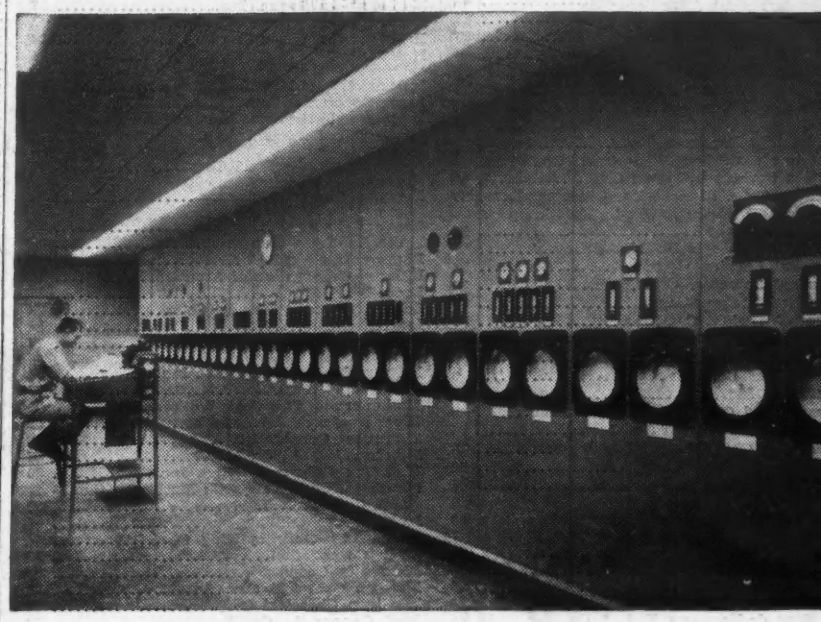

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